

LATEST NEWS.

Pinkerton Police Armed with Winchester Soon Cool the Ardent of the Chicago Strikers.

Judge Davis at Rest—Simple, Yet Impressive, Ceremonies at Bloomington Cemetery.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 29.—The last rites of the church were performed to-day over the body of ex-Senator David Davis, and all that is mortal of the great jurist and honorable man was consigned to the earth. The grave in the little cemetery is filled with earth, and the heaped mound is covered with flowers placed upon it by hands of those who loved the man.

The day dawned bright and beautiful, and at a very early hour crowds began to make their way to the Davis home, where, from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., the body of the dead statesman was exposed to public view. The casket was placed in the center of the west parlor. A steady stream of silent people flowed past it every moment while it lay in state. The face of the dead was calm and natural, and no great emaciation of the body was noticeable. Mr. Davis looked almost as if he slept a peaceful sleep. The casket was of cedar, draped with black cloth and black fringe, and adorned with eight silver handles. A silver plate on the lid bore the inscription: "David Davis; born March 9, 1815; died June 26, 1886." The floral tributes were magnificent. It is probable that 6,000 or 8,000 people viewed the body and were in the grounds from 2 to 3 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the doors of the house were closed and the family took a fearful leave of their dead. Shortly before 3 the doors were again opened, and as many of the crowd as could enter. The services were in charge of the Rev. W. G. Fierce, of Champaign, a cousin of the first Mrs. Davis. They were simple and brief. Judge Davis had requested a chant by a quartet, and a short address by the Rev. Mr. Fierce. Two of Judge Davis's favorite hymns were sung.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the casket was placed in the hearse and the great procession began its slow march to the grave. The procession was most impressive.

At the cemetery there were long lines of carriages and patiently waiting people. Judge Davis's family lot is situated on a smooth, rolling piece of ground. It is triangular in shape. In the center rises a tall shaft that bears the family name. The grave of the first Mrs. Davis was covered with lilies and pansies when the body of her husband was brought to be laid at her side. The services at the grave were short, consisting simply of a scripture reading by the Rev. Mr. Fierce while the coffin was being lowered. The Rev. J. W. Dinsmore took a handful of earth and let it fall gently and reverently upon the coffin and the Rev. Mr. Fierce made the final prayer, commending the body to the earth and the soul to its Maker. The crowds did not disperse until long after the carriages returned from the grave, and the people lingered about as if loath to realize that they had seen the last of David Davis.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Pinkerton National Detective Agency was called on by the Lake Shore Road yesterday, and the display of Winchester rifles by its police in the towns of Lake and Hyde Park was the signal for a stampede of the striking switchmen and their numerous sympathizers, and by midday it could have been said "the strike was ended," for at that hour the freight trains of the road were moving from and into the city under police protection, but without interference.

The officials of the Sheriff Hanchett were weary of waiting for the intercession to seek assistance in another quarter. Evidently President Newell's letters pointing out the alternative of prosecuting the sheriff's bond to cover the damages sustained by the want of sufficient police protection to enable his company to run trains did not have the desired effect, and Saturday's experience demonstrated, beyond any doubt, that without a strong force the officials of the road were powerless. Hence application was made to the Pinkerton Agency, and at an early hour yesterday morning William Pinkerton marched 123 stalwart specials to the Lake Shore depot, whence they were taken to supplement the town of Lake and Hyde Park police along the tracks of the road from the Root street crossing to the town of South Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Judge Gresham, in an order based upon the application of the Lake Shore road for an injunction against the strikers, holds that the averments show a right of action against the strikers because neither states nor individuals nor combinations can interfere with the complainant's lawful prosecution of its business, which is that of a carrier of interstate commerce; and that under the act of 1875 the Circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction with state courts of such controversies. The strikers have no more right to stop or destroy cars containing imported merchandise to be delivered than to stop or destroy cars containing munitions of war or troops of the United States. Judge Gresham thinks that it is the duty of the federal court to exert such authority as it possesses to protect the complainants. The motion for an injunction against the strikers will be heard at Chicago on July 7, but an order is issued to restrain them in the meantime from unauthorized interference with the business of the road.

WARSAW, N. Y., June 28.—The will of the late Col. J. B. Folsom, grandfather of President Cleveland's wife, was offered for probate to-day. None of the heirs were in attendance. "Come in Ben" Folsom of Buffalo was here as attorney, and Dr. W. N. Martin of Folsomdale was also present. Judge Healy received the affidavits of Lorin M. Kitts and wife as the witnesses to the will, and appointed Lloyd A. Hayward special guardian and Dr. W. N. Martin administrator. The property amounts to \$150,000, of which \$25,000 is personal. The real estate lies in Omaha, Tekamah, and Lincoln, Neb., and Attica and Folsomdale, N. Y. The homestead of 200 acres is to be reserved intact with its appurtenances until the grandchildren who are minors reach their majority. The western property is to remain intact, as requested by Col. Folsom's late brother, until ten years shall have

elapsed, four having already expired. The will divides the property among his eight grandchildren share and share alike. Thus it will be seen that unless the western property increases, as it is expected to do, the President's wife will only receive about \$20,000, instead of \$50,000 as reported.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—A terrible fight occurred yesterday afternoon at Fairport, thirty miles east here, on the lake shore. An excursion party of 300 men, women and children visited the place. A dozen or more men who had been drinking on the boat visited a saloon on their arrival at Fairport, and soon started a quarrel, which ended in all the windows of the saloon being broken by the excursionists. Stones were hurled through the windows of a large tenement house occupied by Poles. The latter to the number of twenty armed themselves with clubs and rushed into the crowd of excursionists. Several Clevelanders were cut and bruised and one Poleander was struck on the temple by a stone. He fell unconscious and was carried away by companions. The Poles chased the men, women and children 300 yards to the boat, but just as the pursuing party reached the dock the boat moved away, preventing further trouble.

GENERAL NEWS.

A vein of fine coal has been struck at Ellingham, Illinois, at a depth of 1,025 feet.

Count Gazzoli has arrived at Quebec with the Cardinal's hat for Mgr. Taschereau.

Produce exports from the port of New York the last week were valued at \$7,122,000.

The democrats of New Hampshire have again nominated Thomas Cogswell for governor.

Secretary Manning has greatly improved in health at Hot Springs, and will remain another week.

A Orendorff, of Springfield, has been elected chairman of the Illinois democratic state central committee.

On arriving in London, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and wife became the guests of Dr. Parker, pastor of the City temple.

At Milton, Pennsylvania, while driving to church, Robert Hillands and wife were instantly killed by a newspaper train.

The pope has forwarded to Queen Christina of Spain the decoration of the Golden Rose, accompanied by an autograph letter.

The city council of Council Bluffs elected J. F. Evans as mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Chapman.

Every policeman in Boston has received orders to arrest John L. Sullivan at sight. He is believed to have escaped to New York.

The regatta of the Eastern Yacht club off Marblehead resulted in a victory for the Puritan over the Priscilla and the Mayflower.

The cashier of the Baltimore and Ohio road has received from President Cleveland a check for the full amount of his expenses at Deer Park.

James L. Berkeley, of Newark, Ohio, formerly a director in the Baltimore and Ohio road, poisoned himself in St. Louis because of financial reverses.

Morrison says Randall's tariff bill will increase customs receipts more than \$1,000,000 and decrease internal revenue receipts at least \$36,000,000.

The window-glass factories all over the country have closed for the summer's vacation. The men will demand last year's scale for next year's work.

Jones & Laughlin's nail-mill at Pittsburgh started up Tuesday, after being closed since May, 1885. It employs 300 men. Other factories will start soon.

Frank H. Hurd will be the orator of the Fourth of July at Toledo, and it is understood that he is to be the democratic congressional nominee this fall.

It is stated that the resolution to consider the President's nominations in open session is not to be allowed to come to a vote at this session of the Senate.

Dr. R. J. Andrews, of Toronto, once a rich and reputable practitioner, has been sentenced to five years in the Ontario penitentiary for procuring an abortion.

On a farm near Tuscola, Illinois, Stephen Campbell shot his brother Harvey three times, death resulting. The father recently left them 3,000 acres of land.

A dispatch from Indianapolis expresses the general belief that several hundred postal clerks in that division are about to forward their resignations in one package.

Henry Primrose, a captain in the Salvation army, operating at New Philadelphia, Ohio, has been arrested and taken to Steubenville, where he has two wives living.

The wanton murder of Marshal John Convey at Detroit City, Minnesota, by a gambler named William Kahlihen leads the citizens to threaten the application of lynch law.

J. H. Dixon has arrived in St. Louis from India to collect evidence of the death of his former employee, C. Arthur Preller, in order to secure some \$5,000 life insurance in England.

Solomon Musser, formerly mayor of Cameron, Missouri, has been mulcted in \$600 for calling Colonel Harwood, the republican candidate for congress, a thief, robber, and murderer.

C. D. Graham, a cooper from Philadelphia, after spending the past six weeks in studying the current at Niagara Falls, proposes to swim the whirlpool rapids in a barrel on July 5.

The manager of the Lake Shore road recently ordered the suspension of twenty-two passenger conductors running between Buffalo and Chicago, without giving them any reason.

A lumber firm of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has this year entered one hundred thousand acres of pine lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. Other western men are prospecting in that section.

Postmaster General Vilas removed twenty-seven railway mail clerks, on charge of attempting to form an organization to dictate action to the department and menace it with embarrassment.

The New York Central road has recently invested \$700,000 in new sleeping-cars, with which to equip a Boston and Chicago train, making the distance in twenty-seven hours, with only twelve stops.

William E. Smith resigned the assistant secretaryship of the treasury to become solicitor for the Manitoba road.

Hugh S. Thompson, governor of South Carolina, was nominated to the vacancy by President Cleveland.

The president of the Minnesota and Northwestern road has let the contract for grading his line from Freeport to Chicago, and has arranged to join the Wisconsin Central ten miles outside the city and use its terminal facilities.

The river and harbor bill, as remodeled by the senate committee on commerce, provides for the acceptance of the Illinois and Michigan canal by the government and appropriates \$300,000 for its extension to the Mississippi river.

A cotton-buyer in Texarkana sold to eastern parties three thousand bales of good m'lding by sample and arranged to draw against them. By filling his orders at St. Louis with the cheapest grades, he robbed his customers of \$85,000.

Jack Connors, a desperate burglar, escaped from the Wisconsin penitentiary three years ago, and nothing could be learned of his whereabouts until he was found at work in a shop in the Joliet prison, on a nine years' sentence.

A Pittsburg dispatch says that the long-pending troubles between the proprietors of the Philadelphia rolling-mills and their employees have come to a crisis, and that four large concerns in Pittsburg will bank their fires, which will directly affect 1,500 men.

Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, and Terry have been appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the sites offered for a military post near Chicago and to report which in their judgment is the best one in order that he may recommend its acceptance to Congress.

The present week in the House of Representatives at Washington will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills and bills declaring the forfeitures of land grants. In the Senate it is proposed to devote at least one day to the consideration of the veto of the Des Moines River Land bill.

Near Elkhardt, Ind., during a heavy fog, the limited express on the Lake Shore road ran into the rear of a freight train. Thomas Stephenson, the engineer, clung to his post and put on the air-brakes, and the locomotive was demolished as he leaped off. He declined a purse of \$200 tendered by the passengers.

It is said to have been pretty definitely settled that the love-sick Senator Jones of Florida will not return to Washington during the present session of Congress. His daughter graduated at the Catholic seminary in Georgetown last week, but he was not present on the occasion. He still remains in Detroit, the home of the object of his hopeless passion.

The Comte de Paris, on embarking for England, bade farewell to twelve hundred sympathizing friends assembled at the door of his chateau. He was met at Dover by the Rothschilds and other social leaders. The Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville will live together in retirement. Prince Jerome Napoleon will spend three months with his family in Switzerland.

Charles L. Bodendiek, the Chicago anarchist, who, on the night of March 18, robbed Justice White of 50 cents, was convicted before Judge Rogers and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Bodendiek pleaded in his defense that he was penniless and hungry, and, according to his belief, a share in all property belonged to him.

The Socialists indulged in a picnic and beer at Sharpshooters' Park at Chicago Sunday, about 3,000 persons being on the grounds. Oscar Neebe, who is under indictment for the part he is alleged to have taken in the recent haymarket riot, made a speech. His reference to the "police bloodhounds," however, brought some officers to the front, and the speaker's remarks thereafter were brief and mild.

Paul Wilzig of New York, a German waiter, was found guilty of extorting money under the boycott system from George Theiss, owner of a concert hall and saloon on 14th street. Wilzig was remanded for sentence, which will range from one to five years in the penitentiary. This is the first decision in the boycotting cases in this city, and it is looked upon as another huge club placed in the hands of employers who do not agree with the Central Labor union as to the advisability of the boycott.

John Protzman, who delivered an incendiary speech at Milwaukee garden during the riots, was found guilty by a jury, and Henry Lampel, who was charged with carrying a red flag and urging the mob to deeds of violence, was acquitted, having proved an alibi. Half a dozen persons proved that he was at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (socialistic organ) at the time charged. Henry Dampf, one of the men who pelted the police with stones, was also found guilty. They will be sentenced when all the cases are disposed of.

A Madison, Wis., telegram says: It has been announced here that the Anglo-American Fire-Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., has closed up its business, and the President and Secretary, it is said, have departed respectively for Europe and Australia. This is one of the companies that were doing business in this State contrary to law. It was proceeded against by the Insurance Commissioners, and recently judgments of about \$10,000 were secured against the company in the United States Court here. In order to escape the judgments, it is said, the company abandoned business.

The great strike of the nailers, which has lasted over a year, was settled at a conference of the manufacturers and their employees at Pittsburgh Friday. The Mingo compromise scale of 16 cents on a \$2 selling card, which was offered by the workmen, was rejected, and the following scale agreed upon: Seventeen cents on a \$2 card, with an advance of 1 cent for every increase of 25 cents in the selling price. The difficulty being now settled, work will likely be resumed throughout the country. The mills which have been running on the Mingo compromise will come down to the new scale.

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch Wednesday says: The pavilion at Red Rock was packed to hear the farewell sermon of Sam Jones this morning. "How many of you think I'm in earnest?" opened the Georgia divine, with his attenuated finger pointed directly at his audience. "All you that do, stand up," and the vast multitude arose as one man. Among other things Jones said: "If there is any thing base, and base as hell, it is base-ball. If I had a dog that would stop to watch a game of base-ball I would kill him." "They play it Sunday don't they, up here?" he asked, and receiving an affirmative reply, said: "Don't you know that all over this great country that day telegraph-wires run into thousands of pool-boxes, where some little fool stands ready to run his hand down in his pocket this way and let you?"

hell, it is base-ball. If I had a dog that would stop to watch a game of base-ball I would kill him." "They play it Sunday don't they, up here?" he asked, and receiving an affirmative reply, said: "Don't you know that all over this great country that day telegraph-wires run into thousands of pool-boxes, where some little fool stands ready to run his hand down in his pocket this way and let you?"

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.
June 28.—The Senate adopted to-day by a vote of 31 to 21 Senator Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill prohibiting members of congress from accepting retainers from subsidized railroads was passed recently, and by a vote of 30 to 21 referred the bill to the judiciary committee.

The senate debated the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and finally agreed to take a vote on it at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

In the course of some remarks on the bill Mr. Plumb said that if there was not some change in the methods of management of the land and timber, the litigation that would ensue would outlast the lifetime of every man who heard him and would exhaust the entire value of the lands. The malicious, interested, and careless investigations of special agents invested with absolute power would ruin thousands and tens of thousands of persons who had never had a thought of wronging the government.

Senator Van Wyck submitted, by way of an amendment to the bill authorizing the Union Pacific railroad to construct branch roads through the states and territories through which the system of railroads is operated, by the extension of the bill, that the bill should not affect the payments to the U. S. provided for by the Thurman act.

June 24.—After routine morning business in the senate, this morning, the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture laws was laid before the senate.

Mr. Stanford figured to show the enormous transactions in public lands. In 1884 there were 55,945 entries under the homestead-law—embracing nearly 8,000,000 acres. The figures for 1885 were nearly the same. In this enormous aggregate of entries there had no doubt been some frauds—meaning thereby a failure to make good technical compliance with the regulations imposed by the government. In referring to the recent order of the land department suspending execution of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, Mr. Plumb remarked that whatever purpose there was in that order was the purpose of the land department, and not the senate.

Mr. Stanford stated that the provisions of the bill, as amended in the senate, would absolutely prevent the reclamation of the desert lands. There were enormous quantities of such lands, he said, not worth a penny an acre, and they could only be reclaimed by the expenditure of millions of money. In order to make reclamation possible he moved to restore certain words already struck out by the senate.

Mr. Stanford's motion was rejected. The bill then came to a vote and was passed, yeas 33, nays 20.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the house and senate on the bill.

June 25.—The chair to-day laid before the senate a telegraphic memorial from the Portland (Oregon) board of trade in opposition to the Van Wyck amendment to the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill as passed by the senate. The memorial stated that with that amendment in the bill would make it impossible for the Northern Pacific Railroad company to secure capital wherewith to complete the Cascade branch, and that that branch is necessary to the commerce of the northwest. The bill having been passed, the petition was laid on the table.

The Fitz John Porter bill was next taken up, and after a spirited and acrimonious debate was passed by a vote of yeas 30, nays 17.

A number of pairs were announced. Mr. Stanford paired with Mr. Morgan. The bill having been passed, the house, and not having been amended in the senate, now goes to the President for his signature.

The bill authorizes the President by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint Gen. Porter to the position of Colonel in the army of the United States and to discharge him at the time of dismissal, and authorizes the President to place Gen. Porter on the retired list as of that grade; Gen. Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act.

June 26.—Mr. Allison (in the absence of Mr. Logan) submitted a conference report on the pension appropriation bill. The house receding from its disagreements, The report was agreed to.

Mr. Teller introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton as major general. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds called up the bill granting a pension to John W. Smith, of Ellettsville, Ind., and authorized the President to place Gen. Porter on the retired list as of that grade; Gen. Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act.

After discussion of the Des Moines river land sale bill went to the executive session and subsequently adjourned.

June 27.—The senate resumed consideration of the president's veto of the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines lands to-day, and after arguments by Senator Evans in support of the veto and by Senators Allison and Wilson in favor of the bill it was passed over the president's veto by the requisite two-thirds majority—yeas 34, nays 15.

The legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and some amendments reported by the committee on appropriations increasing the clerical force of the state department were next considered, and gave rise to a sharp debate, in which Senators Edmunds, Ingalls and Hale criticised the administration. Mr. Edmunds said that the administration needed no defender in the senate. The people of the United States would live to bow their knees in everlasting thankfulness to Almighty God that Grover Cleveland had become president of the United States. He was an honest man, a brave man, and a true man. He was doing all that any mortal being could do to give the people of the United States an honest, fearless, economical, and constitutional administration.

The discussion having closed the amendments on which it was based were agreed to.

House.
June 23.—The house refused to-day, by a standing vote of 91 to 80 on motion of Mr. Reed, to consider the proposed amendment of the rules so as to permit of the insertion of every pension bill provisions for the appropriation of money to meet the appropriation. Later, however, on a yeas and nays vote of 133 to 115, the house voted to consider the amendment.

Mr. Reed moved to reconsider, and Mr. Hiscok moved to adjourn, and that when the house adjourned it be until Friday. The Republicans refrained from voting, leaving the question to the Democrats. Mr. Reed suggested that the sundry civil bill be considered, whereupon Mr. Morrison curtly informed him that he (Morrison) would take care of that measure.

A call of the house was ordered, after which call followed call until 4:15 p. m., when the motion to adjourn was voted upon, yeas 145, nays 145. Another roll-call was ordered, which consumed the time until 5 p. m., when the house adjourned.

June 24.—In the house the sundry civil bill was taken up, and the Republicans laughed and applauded over the success of their tactics. The clause making appropriation for printing United States notes

was then considered. A pending amendment was to the effect that money appropriated shall be expended in printing notes of large denominations in lieu of notes of small denominations cancelled or retired. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 78. A substitute for the paragraph, offered by Mr. Cannon, placing money for additional currency in the Printing Bureau under the civil service rules was ruled out on a point of order. Without a division the committee of the whole incorporated an amendment in the sundry civil bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of the denomination of \$1, \$2 and \$5 on all surplus silver dollars now in the treasury, in payment of the appropriations made in the bill and other expenditures and obligations of the government.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as striking the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the rules of the civil service. This led to considerable debate on civil service, the spoils system and Ohio State politics, and was finally rejected.

On motion of Mr. Bland an amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates for \$1, \$2, and \$5 on all the surplus dollars in the treasury in payment of appropriations made in this bill, and other expenditures and obligations of the government.

Mr. Ryan criticised the details of the bill, and claimed that there had been no decrease in expenditures by the Democratic administration. The expenditure for the next fiscal year would not be less than \$800,000,000. That estimate took no account of the new navy, coast defenses, educational bill, renewal of pension obligations, etc. Mr. Ryan and others insisted that the revenue would suffice to meet these expenditures dependent upon the degree of general prosperity of the country. Pending further action the committee rose, and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

June 25.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, a speaker laid before the house the Treasury report on the sundry bill transmitted by the President. They were read by the clerk and severally referred to the committee on pensions or on invalid pensions, until that vetoing the bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Hunter was reached, when Mr. Hiscok moved to postpone the bill until Tuesday next. The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 141—and the message took the usual course. The other messages were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, the senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were considered, and Messrs. Hatch, Winans, and Price were appointed conferees.

The house then considered the sundry civil bill, and subsequently took a recess till evening, when pension legislation was discussed.

The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Randall an amendment was adopted increasing the force of employees in the bureau of engraving and printing, and increasing the appropriation therefor, the being a public law, the provision placed in the bill for \$1 and \$2 greenbacks, and for small certificates.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Emmentout for the recoupage of trade dollars into standard silver dollars was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Long offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the education of children of the whole (Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Vile offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the salaries and expenses of the national board of health. Rejected.

In a discussion of the paragraph making an appropriation for the pension office, a pension office building, that structure came in for a good deal of hostile criticism. Mr. Dunham remarking that it was an architectural monstrosity. Mr. Rogers characterized it as a cross between a horse-car stable and a union depot, and Mr. Springer declared that he was opposed to the building, and suggesting that some of the present ornamentation should be blown up with dynamite.

Mr. Cannon maintained that the building was commodious, well ventilated, and better adapted to its purpose than any other public building in Washington. Mr. McMillan also spoke in high terms of the commissioners of the building, and maintained that for its cost it was very satisfactory.

In debating amendments prescribing the nature of the frescoes to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol, Mr. Grover Cleveland said that he had never named the people of New England at all in that speech.

Mr. Crisp submitted the conference report on the bill requiring the land-grant surveyors to survey the land, and surveying and surveying their land. As the bill originally passed the house it applied only to the Union Pacific system; but as amended by the senate and agreed to by the conference committee its provisions are extended to all land-grant roads. The report was adopted.

June 26. The house went into committee of the whole to-day on the sundry civil bill. The clause relative to the expenses of the collection of revenue from sales of public lands having been reached, Mr. Laird made a severe attack upon Commissioner Sparks and his administration of the general land office.

Mr. Cobb defended the commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land-grabber and speculator in the public lands. He quoted a report of a special agent taken from the files of the interior department denouncing Mr. Laird with land frauds in Nebraska.

Mr. Laird indignantly denied the truth of each and every allegation in the report and he and Mr. Cobb indulged in a short and spirited but unintelligible colloquy, in which they were heard to warn one another against making any further remarks.

Mr. Payson said that he, as a member of the committee on public lands, had advised and counseled Commissioner Sparks to issue the order of April 3, 1885, and he stood by that order to-day. It was said that Sparks was an enthusiast. He was an enthusiast, his enthusiasm selected the best of the public lands for sale, and the poor man who desired to receive a home from his country. [Applause.] Sparks's order was a notice to land-grabbers that a halt was to be called upon them, and he (Mr. Payson) regretted that owing to the pressure that had been brought by letters written by Mr. Sparks and others, the order had not been sufficient backbones on the part of the secretary of the interior to keep that order in existence. [Applause.]

A motion to increase the appropriation for carrying out the Chinese immigration act was rejected by a vote of 91 to 74. The appropriation for salaries of land registers and receivers of public money was increased from \$475,000 to \$480,000. On motion of Mr. Springer an amendment was adopted providing that all fees collected by registers and receivers from any source which could increase their salaries beyond \$3,000 a year shall be covered into the treasury.

Pending action on Mr. Laird's motion to strike out the clause appropriating \$80,000 for protecting public lands from fraudulent entry the house adjourned.

June 29.—The house, in committee of the whole to-day rejected the motion of Mr. Laird to strike out the clause in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$9,000 for protecting the public lands from fraudulent entry. Mr. Springer proposed to increase the sum to \$20,000, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hepburn criticised the items appropriating an aggregate of about \$20,000 for new furniture for the executive mansion, for the care of the green houses at the white house, and for general incidental expenses. What, he asked, could the present head of the administration, wedded as he was to Jeffersonian simplicity, want with \$20,000 for furniture and flowers. The president would not tolerate such useless expenditure. Mr. Randall remarked that the bill appropriated \$16,000 for repairs and furniture for the executive mansion, while in 1883 \$30,000 and in 1884 \$25,000 had been appropriated for a like purpose, so that the committee was in the line of Jeffersonian simplicity, and next year, perhaps, it would do better. The committee should remember that there was a very able housekeeper at the white house now. [Laughter and applause.]

Pending further action the committee rose.

printing an aggregate of about \$20,000 for new furniture for the executive mansion, for the care of the green houses at the white house, and for general incidental expenses. What, he asked, could the present head of the administration, wedded as he was to Jeffersonian simplicity, want with \$20,000 for furniture and flowers. The president would not tolerate such useless expenditure. Mr. Randall remarked that the bill appropriated \$16,000 for repairs and furniture for the executive mansion, while in 1883 \$30,000 and in 1884 \$25,000 had been appropriated for a like purpose, so that the committee was in the line of Jeffersonian simplicity, and next year, perhaps, it would do better. The committee should remember that there was a very able housekeeper at the white house now. [Laughter and applause.]

Pending further action the committee rose.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

The Sheriff gets Married—The Pennypacker Muddle—The Saloon Keepers and the Dow Law—Real Estate Transfers.

Common Pleas Court has adjourned until July 12, and will then probably adjourn until September, and court matters will experience a decided lull. No new cases of importance have been filed,

MASSILLON COAL.

The Mine Inspector's Report.

From the recent report of Mine Inspector Bancroft, it seems that Perry county furnishes about 16 per cent. of the coal mined in the State, while more than 35 per cent. of the total output comes from the Hocking Valley region. The Tuscarawas Valley produces over 13 per cent. of the whole, while Jackson county supplies about 10 per cent. of the gross amount. The next district in point of production is the Mahoning Valley (Trumbull, Mahoning and Portage counties), which contributes nearly 8 per cent. of the product of the State. The total number of miners employed was 17,734, in addition 1,970 outside men.

The total tonnage of Stark county for 1885 was 341,559 of lump, 49,559 of slack, total 391,118, against 513,225 tons in 1884.

Mr. Bancroft says: "The increase in the Hocking Valley may be accounted for by the loss caused by the strike in 1884. Hocking county has nearly doubled its product of 1884, while the decrease in Perry county is mainly due to the fact that the extensive mines of the Ohio Central Coal Company were idle most of the year. The falling off in the Tuscarawas Valley may be attributed to lost time and competition with Pittsburgh and the Hocking Valley, which had not to be met last year. The returns show the average time worked in this valley to have been about 30 days less than in 1884. Local labor troubles have contributed to the large decline in the product of Stark county, while two large producing mines in Summit were worked out and abandoned during the year. It will be noticed, however, that Medina has more than doubled her record of last year."

The average number of tons per man per week in the Massillon district was 11½. The average number of weeks worked was 27, and the average number of miners employed was 1,271. While Jackson and Stark furnish the largest number of accidents, Athens leads in the death rate. In our district there were eight accidents and but one death.

The Massillon mines are in the Third District composed of the counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull and Wayne.

The Assistant Inspector says of this territory:

"The total number of mines is 89; the number of persons employed underground (as taken from the record of last inspection of each mine) is 4,700, of which number 539 are employed by the day.

The above figures include men and boys employed. It is possible that the number might reach 5,000, as the above figures have been obtained they are not altogether reliable—mine foremen sometimes curtailing the number when the ventilation would be deficient, that the discrepancy would be less.

MASSILLON MINES.

A Party of Clevelanders Visit the Celebrated Massillon Coal Regions.

The Plain Dealer furnishes the following account of a visit to a Massillon mine and a political remark or two by Governor Warwick. Unfortunately the INDEPENDENT was unable to be represented, although very kindly invited:

At the invitation of the Rhodes Beidler Coal Company a large number of Cleveland people went down to the Massillon coal region Thursday to inspect the mines operated by the company there. The party went by special train accompanied by a band of music.

The trip was somewhat marred from the fact that a hard rain set in and poured until Massillon was reached, when it ceased. The mines are located eight miles from Massillon, in probably one of the richest farming districts of Ohio. If any man doubts this statement all that he will have to do will be to visit the region where he will see the finest crops to be seen in any section of the country. For miles in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Massillon the well-built residences and barns testify to the prosperity of the farmers. The special train went direct from Massillon to the mines, three miles of the distance being over a branch of the road owned by the company and built at an expense of \$22,500.

Immediately upon the arrival of the train at the mines Mr. J. A. Beidler, in a neat little speech, called the party together and then introduced Hon. John Warwick, who welcomed the large number of business men from Cleveland to Stark county. Governor Warwick introduced Hon. L. C. Cole, who made a witty speech of welcome. At the expiration of the speech making the gentlemen were served with refreshments, both wet and dry, by the gentlemen who gave the excursion, to which the hungry crowd did ample justice. After the lunch a visit was made down into the coal mine, which furnishes probably some of the finest coal mined in the United States.

In regard to politics ex-Governor Warwick said the Democracy of old Mollie Stark are united, with no differences, no factional fights to settle, and have but one common political object in view, and that is to fight the common enemy and win a Democratic victory. Governor Warwick says while the Republicans committed an outrage upon decency when they gerrymandered the State, yet he believes in the face of all this injustice the Democracy will be able to hold them down, and probably elect a majority of the Congressmen.

A Canton Production.

To the kindness of Mr. Charles R. Frazer, the INDEPENDENT is indebted for a copy of the pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Canton Board of Trade, and edited by Mr. Frazer. It is a dainty little work, with one of those odd, Century magazine-like covers, printed in gold, and has a wealth of illustrations between the pretty covers, that assist in making it interesting. The whole work reflects great credit upon Mr. Frazer, and the Board of Trade. Would that we had the like.

As the conservative, steady old Repository says, "statements are made in a concise, terse form, which carry conviction," right to the heart. Moreover "its pages are not filled with gush and blow. There is no exaggeration." There is one point the Repository forgot to mention—its modesty. The naivete with which it brings out such little statements as these, "It is safe to assert that no city of similar size or near it has—equal with Canton." "Very few cities are favored with—like Canton." In—Canton stands the peer of any city of her size in America," "Canton has—than that of any city large or small in the State." "As for—no city in Ohio offers such natural advantages as does Canton," is grateful to the weary mind that has finished reading the affidavits of the New York World.

The cheerful paragraph in which the town's advantages as a railroad center are described is so pleasant that part of it is reproduced.

"The term 'railroad center' has come to be not only hackneyed, but is often used to serve the most ridiculous purpose in describing a place where prospective roads, built only on paper, center. But Canton, with its five roads, running towards every point of the compass, gives unlimited connections, * * * * *"

People will be pleased to know that diseases of a "zymotic character" are rare, and that there is a board of sewer commissioners to look after the cess-pools.

The little book remarks that the city, in owning its water works, relieves the tax payers of about \$10,000 water rent, "quite an item in this age of taxes."

A laborious effort is made to show that Canton, think of it, Canton buys a proportion of Stark county wheat. The following is one of the humorous sentences, probably: "It is unnecessary to speak of the quality of the flour made in this city, the world-wide reputation of 'Canton flour' being sufficient guarantee of its quality."

The endeavor to prove to the foreigners for whom this book is intended, that Canton is a coal center is dishonest. To try to show that the 3,000 miners employed in the magnificent Massillon mines, have any connection with the miserable little pony banks which furnish business to a narrow gauge railroad, is a perversion of the truth. Canton has no advantages superior to Wooster, Alliance or any small town about here in securing the famous Massillon coal, and it is an endeavor to make capital out of something that is not so. Akron, Massillon and the towns of this valley are the coal towns, and because the Massillon mines are in Stark county, it does not follow that they are "in close proximity to Canton."

To call switches railroads, and all that sort of thing sounds well, and the enterprise displayed in getting out the book is to be commended, but to go beyond the facts, by a clever wording intended to deceive is not fair to the strangers for whose benefit it is compiled who cannot know except by hearsay.

HERE'S A HOW 'DY DO.

From The Democratic Plain Dealer Too.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is responsible for the following:

ALLIANCE, O. June 24.—J. G. Pennypacker, an Alliance saloon keeper convicted of keeping open on Sunday, was early Wednesday morning delivered to Acting Sheriff Leininger at Canton to serve four days' imprisonment. It has to-day been ascertained beyond doubt that Pennypacker has not been placed under lock and key, but is at liberty visiting friends and having a general good time in Canton. He is wealthy and controls votes in Alliance, which is presumed to influence Leininger, who is a candidate for Sheriff at this fall election. Temperance people threaten to have him impeached, and no doubt the incident will be largely used as Stark county Republican campaign thunder.

The next issue contained a denial from the Canton correspondent and promptly the day following this letter appeared in the Plain Dealer:

Editor Plain Dealer: "The Plain Dealer's Canton correspondence this morning contains a denial of the charge that Acting Sheriff Leininger failed to enforce the sentence of four days' imprisonment pronounced by Justice Trail, of Alliance, against J. G. Pennypacker for selling liquor on Sunday. These are the facts which can be and will be legally proven: On Wednesday morning Constable Coffee took Pennypacker to Canton on an early freight train. Having a lunatic in charge, to deliver at the county infirmary, Coffee, at 8 a. m., turned Pennypacker and the papers over to Deputy Sheriff McKinney, who started with him apparently for the jail. The transaction was witnessed by Benjamin Lee, a trustee of Lexington township and a man of unimpeachable character. An hour afterwards, at 9 a. m., while at the Connotton Valley depot, Mr. Lee was astonished to see Pennypacker at large alone, making a tour of the saloons in the vicinity. At 2 p. m., Jonathan Myers, of Alliance city council, saw Pennypacker alone paying his taxes in the county Treasurer's office. At 9 p. m. another prominent Alliance citizen saw Pennypacker on the streets of Canton alone. He can also be located at various times at Meyer's Lake and other points, and was taken out driving by the Sheriff, who in answer to an inquiry said laughingly, 'Oh, we'll take care of him.' These statements are absolute and cannot be disproved. Men of all parties in Stark county unite in condemnation."

day. These are the facts which can be and will be legally proven: On Wednesday morning Constable Coffee took Pennypacker to Canton on an early freight train. Having a lunatic in charge, to deliver at the county infirmary, Coffee, at 8 a. m., turned Pennypacker and the papers over to Deputy Sheriff McKinney, who started with him apparently for the jail. The transaction was witnessed by Benjamin Lee, a trustee of Lexington township and a man of unimpeachable character. An hour afterwards, at 9 a. m., while at the Connotton Valley depot, Mr. Lee was astonished to see Pennypacker at large alone, making a tour of the saloons in the vicinity. At 2 p. m., Jonathan Myers, of Alliance city council, saw Pennypacker alone paying his taxes in the county Treasurer's office. At 9 p. m. another prominent Alliance citizen saw Pennypacker on the streets of Canton alone. He can also be located at various times at Meyer's Lake and other points, and was taken out driving by the Sheriff, who in answer to an inquiry said laughingly, 'Oh, we'll take care of him.' These statements are absolute and cannot be disproved. Men of all parties in Stark county unite in condemnation."

"Alliance, O. June 26"

Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces wind, on the stomach, and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than all saline salts, the harshness and carminative of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable cathartic or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malady fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Eruptions of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa. writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call a Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering from low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters, you will be surprised at the rapid result that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return again and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar 23, 85, ly.

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-ly

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Shuckers, Druggist, Massillon, 37-4r

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnesium Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists. DR. FREELAND, of the M. E. Church, says that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists. MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists. JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnific Elixir. Sold by druggists. THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ill., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnific Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists. MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists. GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says: "I cheerfully commend Your AROMATIC WINE: It did new life and vigor send Through this weak frame of mine. It did for all my stomach ills More than the doctor and his pills. Sold by druggists."

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectus and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financial.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Consolidated Time Table of Passenger Trains. In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice. New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

Lorain.....	6 55AM	3 45PM	4 00AM
Bellevue.....	7 05	3 55	4 10
Elyria.....	7 15	4 05	4 20
Patterson.....	7 25	4 15	4 35
Grafton.....	7 40	4 30	5 30
Cleveland.....	7 00	4 00	3 00AM
Grafton.....	8 05	5 05	5 30
Belden.....	8 15	5 15	5 45
Elmhurst.....	8 24	5 23	6 00
York.....	8 32	5 31	6 15
Medina.....	8 39	5 38	7 00
Chippewa Lake.....	8 48	5 47	7 15
Seville.....	9 05	6 08	7 30
Sterling.....	9 15	6 15	8 15
Massillon.....	9 29	6 26	9 00
Warwick.....	9 40	6 36	9 40
Canal Fulton.....	9 48	6 43	10 00
Yale.....	9 56	6 51	10 20
Massillon.....	10 07	7 02	5 50AM
Navarre.....	10 21	7 20	11 09
Justus.....	10 26	7 30	6 11
Beach City.....	10 34	7 38	6 12
Strasbourg.....	10 45	7 49	6 32
Canal Dover.....	10 55	7 59	6 41
New Philadelphia.....	11 05	8 10	6 58
Goshen.....	11 15	8 15	7 09
Tuscarawas.....	11 25	8 26	7 18
Urichville.....	11 37	8 30	7 15
Newport.....	11 55	8 45	7 25
Shillwater.....	12 05PM	8 56	7 35
Ellettsburg.....	12 15	9 07	7 45
Frederick.....	12 30	9 22	7 55
Butler.....	12 40	9 32	8 03
Cleveland.....	12 45	9 37	8 10
Holloway.....	12 50	9 42	8 25
Fishing.....	1 01	9 48	8 35
Ellettsburg.....	1 11	9 58	8 44
Bruce.....	1 18	10 02	8 52
Fairport.....	1 28	10 12	9 05
Maynard.....	1 48	9 13	7 25
Ellettsburg.....	1 54	9 19	7 30
Barth.....	1 59	9 25	7 50
Pasco.....	2 00	9 35	8 05
Bridgeport.....	2 05	9 40	8 30

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1865.]
ROBERT F. SKINNER. **SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.**
 PUBLISHED BY
SKINNER & WEIRICH,
 Opera House Block,
MASSILLON, OHIO.
 FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886.

Where is the Massillon band stand?

MASSILLON's grist of Democratic Congressional aspirants is not heard of so frequently, since the districts of 1880 have been restored.

The announcement of Captain Crawford's candidacy for Sheriff brings out expressions of approval from all over the county.

FITZ JOHN PORTER will get his \$3,000 a year now. Meantime, vetoes come in daily on bills providing pensions for disabled soldiers.

According to the *Plain Dealer* Governor Warwick has an idea that a good Democrat could be elected in this district, and there is a large number of persons and papers who have said that Governor Warwick thinks that he is the man.

The Mine Inspector says that local causes tended to hurt the Massillon coal trade during the past twelve months, as they did to aid it in the Hocking Valley. Yet, in the face of this, Massillon's splendid mines produced 13 per cent. of all the coal mined in the great State of Ohio. To hold such an important position as this in the manufacturing interests of the State is a matter of which we may well be proud.

Judging from the columns of the *Repository*, Canton is turning herself inside out with joy at the prospect of securing the Deuber works. The paroxysm will be fearful when the necessary \$125,000 is raised. It shows pretty clearly what an active association of merchants can do, and when Massillon has the like these great hills of stone and veins of coal, the like of which cannot be found in Ohio, will be used in scores of glass factories in this valley, just as prosperous as those we now possess.

WINTER is not so very far off, and when it comes there should be no want of proper entertainment. There are many church and literary societies in Massillon, which it is supposed would be glad to increase their funds, and whose first aim is for the betterment of mankind. As we have no had any over abundance of lectures in the last few years, why could not one of them arrange for a course during the next season. Dates are always arranged a long time ahead, and it is none too soon to consider the matter if it is to be done.

The *American* through "Mr. Blank Blank" says that Doctor Leininger will be the next man to fill the Sheriff's office, and that "if" Dick Crawford gets the Republican nomination he'll be the worst beat man that ever ran. "Mr. Blank Blank" is good. But look out, if Captain Crawford is nominated, he will be elected. The news all over Stark county is, "give us Dick Crawford and we'll elect him. It might properly be added that the Democratic-Republican-neutral *American* once got a county advertisement from Acting Sheriff Leininger. There's nothing like being independent, you know.

Now that the waterworks and lighting contracts have been let, the discussion of other, and scarcely less important matters should be commenced. In the first place, some steps should be taken to bring new enterprises into the city, then there are streets to be paved, sewers extended, city hall to be built and natural gas to be developed. The town must not be allowed to become apathetic. All the papers in the State are noticing the wonderful improvements going on, and advantage should be taken to start something else before interest sinks. People should express their views on these public questions more, and then prepare to act upon the best plans quickly. To facilitate this, the *Independent* is always ready to publish sensible and pointed communications, concerning the welfare of the city. The only way movements have been started or towns built up, has been by every one taking a personal interest. Seize the present opportunity.

AMONG THE HILLS OF TUSCARAWAS.

What an Elysian Editor Sees About Massillon.

The editor of the *Constitution* made a trip down the Tuscarawas valley last week, and a few observations along the way may be of interest to the reader.

Among the hills and plains of the Tuscarawas river country the prospects are very promising for an abundant harvest. A fine crop of clover is being cut; timothy meadows promise a good yield and wheat everywhere looks fine and is beginning to ripen. The best fields in the vicinity of Massillon, Navarre, Beach City, Strasburg, Bolivar and Zoar in the valleys and even in the hills will yield from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, and some choice pieces will even exceed that. The straw looks clean and healthy, the heads are large and the berry is filled up plump and round.

The Tuscarawas country is the great crab cider center of Ohio. Every farmer keeps his cellar full of "crab claret" and when a stranger drives along the road, and stops at a farm house to inquire the way, a pressing invitation is extended to him to alight and take a drink of cider.

The Pennsylvania Germans are much better farmers than the Yankees. They are in the fields more hours a day; they care for their stock in a conscientious manner; their horses are the pride of their possession; their barns are their castles, and their pigs, sheep, cattle and horses, are part of their household; their families dress plainly; economy has followed their forefathers from the Rhine of Pennsylvania and thence to the hills of Tuscarawas.

From Strasburg on the T. V. we made a drive over the Zoar hills to the communistic town of Zoar, with P. A. Garver, Esq., of Strasburg, as guide, Jonathan Reese, Esq., of Beach City, driver, and his brother Zach, as brakeman. By the way, a brakeman who understands his business thoroughly is an indispensable necessity in making a trip over the Zoar hills which rise about 500 feet above the surrounding country, and command a magnificent view for a distance of nearly 50 miles around.

In passing over a series of elevations extending a distance of a mile in a semicircular form one sees some of the grandest distant views in the State. To the south the hills of Harrison and Coshocton can be seen, westward the elevations of Holmes and Wayne, and in the north Stark is spread out like a huge map and in the east, beyond the hills of Tuscarawas we get a glimpse of Carroll.

Here is a chance for an enterprising man with capital to make money by erecting a summer resort. The place is airy and cool, free from malaria, and is within an hour's drive from Strasburg or Canal Dover and half an hour from Zoar, each of which has railroad communications.

After gazing into distant beauty and grandeur for an hour the party drove down to community of Zoar, of which we shall have something to say in our next issue.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Next Monday evening Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., will install their officers-elect.

The Grand Army picnic will take place at Camp Chippewa July 22. The fare will be fifty and thirty cents.

Perry Lodge K. of P., conferred the rank of Page last week, Thursday evening, and the rank of Esquire last evening, and will confer the rank of Knight next Thursday.

The eighth annual convention of the Order of Royal Scottish Clans convened in Cleveland last week Wednesday. After transacting a vast amount of important business and electing officers for the ensuing year they adjourned to meet in Chicago the fourth Tuesday in June, 1887.

Ohio stands second in the number of cantons of Patriarchs Militant now organized, Massachusetts leading by two. Cantons have been mustered in at the following places: Bellevue, No. 34; New Philadelphia, No. 35; Fremont, No. 36; Sandusky, No. 37; Tiffin, No. 38; Ashland, No. 39; Painesville, No. 40, and a number in other places are now being organized.

The festival of St. John the Baptist, the Knights Templar's patron saint, was appropriately celebrated by the commanderies of Cleveland last week Thursday evening in Grace Episcopal Church. An excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. M. Glenenden upon the work and character of John the Baptist, after which the commanderies returned to their several asylums.

Last Friday evening Abbie Lodge, No. 10, Daughters of Rebecca, elected the following officers: Mrs. J. B. Thompson, N. G.; Mrs. Joseph Glessner, V. G.; Mrs. Charles E. Taylor, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Lavers, Financial Secretary. Hereafter the time of meeting will be the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 p. m. The lodge is increasing in membership very rapidly, seven new members being initiated at the above meeting.

A NEW MANAGER.

Secures Bucher's Opera House.

A lease that will be of some little interest to the amusement public was effected on Friday last, by which J. V. R. Skinner secures Bucher's Opera House, and will, in the future, manage it. This house is by all odds the largest and best proportioned of any in the small cities of this part of the State, although in the last few years it has not been kept up to the modern idea, or had a career as successful as might be.

The lease will commence August 1, at which time the house will be closed, and the repairs begun, under the direction of the lessee. Many changes for the comfort of the profession will be made on the stage, eight complete new sets of scenery have already been purchased and will soon be here, beside a great many small pieces. All the old scenery will be touched up, new flies, new grand drapery and new tormentors will be added. The curtains will be new to nearly every one. The proscenium arch will be redecorated, the boxes and stage front greatly improved. The auditorium will be renovated, the opera chairs put in shape as good as new, the wood work, balconies, columns and side walls decorated, the halls and stairways will be painted, and the whole house put in shape creditable to the town. In time dressing rooms and smoking rooms will be arranged, and the gallery entrance made separate and distinct. The incandescent electric light will be used, and music of the highest order will be secured. It is expected that the house will be ready for a grand opening on September 1, when some company of unusual merit will open the season. Entertainments of the best class will be given so often that hereafter no complaint need be heard of having few combinations, and the few, poor. Massillon will have as fine a line of theatrical shows as any town, and the people can prove what has for years been believed, that they appreciate and will patronize a good thing when well presented.

Excursion Rates for Fourth of July.

The Pennsylvania Company will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to and from all stations on the various lines operated by it, on July 3, 4, and 5, good to return July 6, inclusive.

This will be an excellent opportunity for the people living along its numerous lines to visit friends at a distance, and to form picnic or excursion parties for the purpose of enjoying the nation's birthday.

STATE OF OHIO, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
 COLUMBUS, Jan. 23, 1886.

I, Henry J. Reimund, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the Firemen's Insurance Company, located at Newark, in the State of N. J., has complied in all respects with the laws of this State, relating to Insurance Companies, and is authorized to transact its appropriate business of FIRE INSURANCE in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition and business of said Company on the thirty-first day of December, of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, under oath, required by Section 281, Revised Statutes of Ohio, to be as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets.....	\$1,653,730.28
Aggregate amount of liabilities (except capital), including re-insurance.....	195,967.59
Net Assets.....	1,457,762.79
Amount of actual paid up Capital.....	600,000.00
Surplus.....	757,762.79
Amount of Income for the year in cash.....	370,792.75
Amount of Expenditures for the year.....	238,011.28
In cash.....	238,011.28

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused my official Seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.
 (SEAL.) HENRY J. REIMUND,
 Superintendent of Insurance.
 THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Agent at Massillon, O.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Massillon, Ohio, did on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1886, file their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying for an order for said Court to sell a strip or tract of land thirty-five feet wide from and rear off the east side of that part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight according to the original plat of the town of Massillon now used as a parsonage, and an order to the said Court to proceed toward the erection of a new parsonage. Said petition will be for hearing at any time after four weeks from the first publication of this notice.

ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
 W. MORRIS,
 T. CLARKE MILLER,
 ELI B. LINGHLEY,
 Trustees.
 JOSEPH CORNS,
 SAMUEL C. BOWMAN,
 SAMUEL A. CONRAD,
 JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
 R. W. McCAGHEY,
 By R. W. McCaghey, their attorney. 52-4t

For Sale.

The undersigned desires to sell her premises, situated in the north part of the City of Massillon, consisting of ten and fifty one-hundredths acres of land, on which there is a two-story brick house, in good repair, containing eight rooms, well, cistern, stable, orchard, and all modern improvements and facilities. Also on same premises on corner of Mill and Davis streets is situated a new two-story building, suitable for grocery store and dwelling. Any one desiring to purchase same will please call on the undersigned on the premises.
 49-6t MRS. C. H. DAVIS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, at the office of the City Clerk, until twelve o'clock at noon, Saturday, July 12, 1886, for severing Front street from Main street to a point 120 feet north of Thorn street, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk, Engineer. The Council reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids. Each bid to be guaranteed to satisfaction of Council.
 J. S. WHITE,
 Massillon, July 1, 1886. 3t City Clerk.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

A good school to get a thorough Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, Prof. Joseph L. Shunk, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-15t

Massillon Stone Quarry FOR SALE.

Eighty acres good land 3 1/2 miles west of Massillon, good two-story frame house, with bank barn and other out buildings; good water.
 Apply to J. A. KILZMILLER,
 Office 112 1/2 S. East Agency. 52-3t

WATKINS BROS.**New Dress Goods**

New Silks and Velvets,
 New Seersuckers and Gingham, New
 White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings,
 Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department.

and Inspect our Stock and
 you will be convinced

that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St.

MASSILLON, O.

JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,

Caterer and
 Confectioner,

Is prepared to fill and deliver
 orders for

Ice Cream and
 Lemon Sherbet

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices
 is well established, and he has every
 facility for conducting the business
 properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

are dispensed and an

Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

42 East Main Street.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture
 of any kind, can not fail to be suited both
 in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES.

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen
 and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
 Chamber Suits,
 Bedsteads,
 Bureaus,
 Tables,
 Lounges

SPRING BEDS.

Hair,
 Husk and
 Sea Grass
 Mattresses
 and the original
 Woven Wire Mattress
 AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in
 the past, I hope by strict attention to business to
 merit a continuance of the same.
 JOHN H. OGDEN.

For an unlimited time first-class col-
 orized photographs can be had at L. L.
 Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen. 52-4t

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bar-

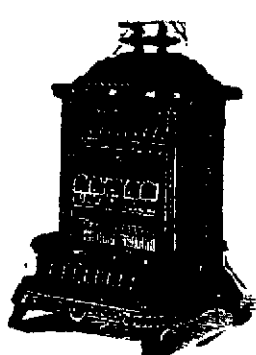
gains we can show you

in Hosiery.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

15 HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—
 House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St. - - MASSILLON.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them
 and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union
 Hotel.

WEST MAIN STREET,
 MASSILLON, OHIO.

JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main
 and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,
 Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawn Stone on hand
 at yard. 2-ly



are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillon
 It is impossible to get a better fitting
 Shirt than the

COLD AND SILVER

Gold, Unlaundered—Silver, Laundered, 2-ly

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Sippo mills are running day and night.

Massillon ate a carload of watermelons on Wednesday.

Simon Klotz will open a grocery store in the Stone Block.

A free fair in the two parks would not be a bad idea to act upon this fall.

Roush Brothers will move their stock of groceries into an Opera House room.

Everybody asks everybody why that band stand project is not pushed through.

Very interesting Fourth of July matter will be found in the columns of this paper this week.

Barnum's show passed through town on the Ft. Wayne road Saturday on its way to Wooster.

There will be 15 graduates next year unless some should drop out before school re-opens.

The pulpit of the Christian church will be filled by the Rev. J. B. Smith, of Sullivan, on Sunday.

Mr. Robert H. Folger has been reappointed notary public by Governor Foraker, for the sixteenth time.

The pastor of the U. B. Church will preach Sabbath evening, July 4. Subject—A Birthday Celebration.

The Chapman correspondent has a chapter of news concerning the coal interests of this valley. Read it.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a dime social at the parsonage Tuesday evening, July 6. Refreshments will be served.

The Presbyterian social will meet on Thursday evening of this week, (instead of Friday,) at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Edgar, on South East street.

The Woman's Aid Society of the U. B. Church will hold a social at the parsonage on Thursday evening, July 8. All persons will be cordially welcomed.

The U. B. Sabbath school re-elected the old officers of the school by unanimous vote last Sabbath. J. D. Farrell is the efficient Superintendent. The school is large and encouraging.

There will be an entertainment given sometime in July for the benefit of the ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church. Little Red Ridinghood will be rendered in song by a chorus of children. Look out for the wolf!

Jack Keefe, the well known sporting man, was shot and very seriously wounded by Morgan Anderson, of Alliance, on Monday night at Wooster. Keefe gave an athletic exhibition in this city a short time ago.

A heavy hail storm passed over the county last Friday, doing a great amount of damage on the Elm Run, in Sugar Creek township. It swept a path for a number of miles, completely ruining the crops in those parts. The loss will be heavy.

It should be clearly understood by everybody that Massillon is going to have a 4th of July celebration, and that it is going to be bigger and more unique than anything of the kind ever held here before. The Salvation Army will hold what amounts to a street convention, and if they have a time in proportion to the poster announcing the event, something astonishing may be expected.

Minnie Seacrest, one of the Review corps, has gone to Massillon to rusticate for the next four weeks. Our advice would be for her to come home and recline under the orange tree. Canal fluid is not a healthy summer beverage. It makes us shake to think of it with or without ice.—Alliance Review.

How can you make fun of our artery of commerce? Don't you know that our seven hills are the healthiest in Ohio, and that our new water works through a one inch nozzle would swamp Alliance in less time than it takes her engine to get to a fire.

St. Mary's German Catholic Church was crowded Sunday morning, a great many going especially to hear the music, which had been promised for the day. The occasion was the admission of fifty boys and girls to the Eucharist. Eimer's Mass in G arranged by Prof. Baer was performed by the choir, Prof. Baer's string quartette, and the organ, at which Mr. Gus Paul presided. All the Catholic orders were present in full regalia, and with a number of visiting priests, assisted in making the services very impressive.

Personal.

Frank Crone will travel for a furniture house.

Miss Mame Arnold visited friends in Canton last week.

Miss Blum, of Canton is the guest of Miss Sadie Dewese.

Miss Nancy Wiseman is spending her vacation at Chautauqua.

Clarence Rudolph was visiting friends in this city yesterday.

Mrs. C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Pease.

Mrs. Sadie Corns, now a graduate of Smith College, has returned.

Miss Edith Ball has gone to Clinton, Ill., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Olive Howald has returned from Prairie College for the summer vacation.

Mayor O. M. Coxen, of Alliance, studied Massillon's institutions Sunday last.

Mrs. M. M. Southworth, of Alliance,

spent several days in Massillon last week.

Mr. E. L. Arnold has returned from Philadelphia where he spent a short vacation.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. A. Brown, on East Oak street.

Charles and Clarence Hackett are home from Nazareth Hall, where they have been attending school.

Mrs. James R. Dunn and children have gone to Mt. Vernon, where they will remain for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baltzy, of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mrs. Wm. Brown on East South street.

Mr. Charles Schaffer, now in Massillon, had his arm broken by the explosion of a gun while out hunting at East Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. John Atwater and their daughter, Miss Florence, of Florida, arrived Friday, and are visiting Captain and Mrs. A. J. Ricks on North Prospect street.

C. H. Wilson, assistant general superintendent of Central Union Telephone Company was in town last Saturday, and before he left complimented Massillon on having the neatest exchange for its size in the State.

The Misses Ella Barry and Sallie O'Donnell leave to-day, Wednesday, for Afton, Virginia, where they will be joined by Mrs. Slaughter and Miss Irving Baker, of Louisville, Ky., for a brief visit.—Tuscarawas Advocate.

President McBride returned home on the 21st. He will be at Coshocton on the 23d and at Sherrodsville on the 29th. He will address a trades assembly meeting at Columbus, O., July 4, and from there go to Shawnee and Jackson county.—Labor Tribune.

A large party of Massillon teachers left Monday afternoon for Chautauqua Lake to attend the meeting of the Ohio Teachers' Association. In the party were Prof. E. A. Jones, Miss Susie Graybill, Miss Viola Pepper, Miss Minnie Kihm, Miss Dessie Graybill, Miss Ida Kline, Miss Sarah Ratter and Miss Ella Tordt.

On Wednesday afternoon last the Hotel Bellevue was the scene of one of the prettiest weddings of the season. The bride was Miss Annie Clayton, the only daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Clayton, of 112 North Twelfth street, whose husband during his lifetime was a prominent railroad man. The groom, Mr. Murray Vandiver, is the Mayor of Havre de Grace and a prominent Maryland politician. The groomsmen were: D. H. Lichtenstein, of New York; Edwin L. Arnold, of Massillon, O.; Lincoln Steelman, of Clayton, N. J., and Walter R. Dinsmore, of this city.—Philadelphia Item.

Mr. Addison Campbell and Miss Annie Stewart London, of Germantown, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Price and Hancock streets, on Thursday morning, June 24. Miss London is a daughter of William E. London. After the wedding ceremonies, conducted by Rev. H. Wood, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Germantown, the guests partook of an English wedding breakfast. Among those present were Mr. Thomas E. McKellar, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Gates Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brown, Dr. Ross, Mr. William Stuard, Mr. John Westcott, Mrs. and Miss Roney, Mrs. and Miss Cram, and many others. The newly married couple left for a tour of Europe.—Philadelphia Press.

Mayor's Court.

Charles Johnson got drunk, Thursday, and went to jail for ten hours to sober up.

John Kendler, charged by Frank Miller with assault and threatening, was dismissed.

John McCally, charged by Mrs. Amelia Kendler, on Wednesday, with assault and battery, was bound over in the sum of \$100.

Mr. Jesse Dulabaum reposed in the city jail at the request of the Mayor last Thursday for raising a disturbance in the Fourth Ward.

"Dr." Scott, electric belt merchant, forgot to pay his bill at the Commercial House. He left \$100 dollars with the Mayor for his appearance Friday morning, which was promptly garnished by Mrs. Werling. It cost Scott \$32.30 before he left the city.

Monday night, the usual crowd of boys was to be seen at the Ft. Wayne station, as the west-bound freights passed through. No one knows exactly what they did, but a tramp for some reason, pulled a revolver and fired, hitting Emil Grossweiler, a boy of fifteen, in the left leg, making a painful, but not very serious wound. The police were at once summoned, some being sent to the Earl Mill crossing, to head off the train, and some followed it, but no trace of the guilty man could be found. A dozen tramps were, however, captured without any blood being spilled, and they spent the night in the city jail, six in a cell, and were released next day. A telephone message from Orrville stated that the culprit had been arrested there, and on Tuesday Marshal Wendling brought him to Massillon. He assumed the name of Jack Wilson, although it certainly is not his real name, and says that he is a printer by trade and has worked on the *Potter's Gazette* at East Liverpool. He had a letter in his

pocket addressed to "John Nicholson," and that is likely his name. He pleaded guilty to the charge of shooting with intent to kill and was bound over in the sum of \$500 which he could not secure. He says that the boys at the station were throwing stones at him: A railroad station is a good place to stay away from unless there is business to transact.

Ohio Against Boughman.

This case, the last of "three of a kind," was tried before Mr. Justice Folger on Friday last, and was a prosecution for a criminal slander, Miss Rose Marchand being the prosecuting witness. The affidavit was drawn by Eugene G. Willison, Esq., of the law firm of Willison & Garrett, and charged the defendant with having "used and published sundry and diverse slanderous words in the presence and hearing of sundry and diverse individuals of and concerning her said Rose Marchand." The words being set out, as a lawyer would say fully, "with intent to cause it to be believed that the said Rose was unchaste, she being of good repute." A large number of witnesses was called and examined on the part of the State and among others the prosecutrix. Four witnesses testified to the speaking of the words. Thirteen testified to the good reputation of Miss Marchand and the State rested its case; and thereupon Mr. Cole, of Cole & Reinhold moved to dismiss the complaint. First, on the grounds of a want of proof, and secondly, that the affidavit did not charge a crime with sufficient certainty. The Justice at once overruled the objections first stated and went into a somewhat extended analysis of the affidavit, and finally held it to be in conformity with well known rules of criminal pleading, and especially conforming to the Statute, and declined to discharge the defendant. The defendant declined calling any of his large number of witnesses, whereupon he was ordered by the Justice to enter into a recognizance in \$200 for his appearance before the next criminal term of the Probate Court of this county.

Believing that the justice had erred in his rulings, and determined to test the questions raised in the Justice's court, Mr. Cole let a mittimus issue by the Justice, and the defendant, constable and Mr. Cole started for Canton for a writ of habeas corpus, and on presenting his motion for the allowance of the writ Judge Meyer held the affidavit to be good and declined to allow the writ. The defendant then gave bail for his appearance before the Probate Court and was discharged.

When Mr. Cole, his client, and the constable got to the Probate office they were met by a telegram from Mr. Willison to the effect that he wanted to be heard before the allowance of the writ. The Judge at once, therefore, set the hearing for Saturday morning, when the motion was fully argued by the respective counsel with the result above stated.

THE MEYERS LAKE OPENING.

Manager Ben Bayliss Opens the Lake Park Hotel for the Summer Season.

If all Massillon was not present at the opening of the Lake Park Hotel by Manager Ben Bayliss on Monday evening, it was simply because it could not for love or money get conveyance there. Everybody over here, took particular pains to have their matters arranged so as to be able to be on hand, and see that it all took place in proper form, and when everybody is as sure of having as good a time as they had Monday, they will take just double the pains to be on hand.

A band stand had been improvised on the lawn in front of the hotel, in which the Grand Army Band was stationed, and where it played its best.

The visitors strolled over the grounds, around the broad piazzas, ate ice cream, and examined the pretty dining-room, with its polished floor and tasteful furniture. When they were tired looking at the improvements, there were comfortable chairs, with a splendid view of the lake, where one could listen to the music, see the steam yacht where it landed, and hear the sounds from the other side.

When it became cool the hall of the main building was cleared, and everybody took at once to dancing, and did not leave off till late in the evening.

Colonel George Zeiley has control of the stables, and now every convenience may be had for caring for horses, and for checking light baggage.

The event was an auspicious one, and Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss were overpowered with congratulations, and expressions of pleasure at the many changes that have taken place.

The season promises to be a successful one, and before it closes many thousands of Massillonians will be sure to have enjoyed the attractions of the Lake Park.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

George W. Koons Falls from a Ladder and is Killed Immediately.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning the carpenters at work on the second floor of Governor Warwick's new postoffice on North Erie street, heard a thud on the story above where it was known that George W. Koons, a well-known plasterer, was working alone. They told a young boy, who happened to be a relative of Mr. Koons, to run up and see what was the matter. He at once climbed up, and found him lying on the floor, dead.

He had been nailing on lath, and had evidently tried to ascend to the scaffold, on a ladder which rested against a plank which did not lie squarely on the trestle. It toppled over, and he was thrown backward, not more than seven feet, his head hitting the floor, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly.

Mr. Koons was a man of sixty years of age, and for many years had lived in Massillon. He leaves a wife and a number of children. The body was taken in charge by Apollo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Akron, of which he was a member. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon.

RAILROAD MATTERS

The C. L. & W. Railroad has built fine stock yards in the city to accommodate its increasing business in this line.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company was incorporated Friday morning with a capital stock of \$3,600,000.

It is thought that General Manager Woodford, of the Wheeling, will be retained in this position under the new deal. Mr. Woodford has fairly gained the reputation of being a first-class railroad man, and a very pleasant and accommodating official.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y has the civil engineers at work surveying and locating the route from Bridgeport to Bellaire, and staking it off so that track laying can commence as soon as all arrangements are completed.

It is stated that shops of the road will be located at Bellaire.—Demison Paragraph.

Last week Dr. D. L. Moncriet paid \$178 to the executive committee at Massillon empowered with authority to employ attorneys to defend the suit brought by Hinkins & Co., and the creditors generally, against the stockholders of the W. & L. E. railroad. The money forwarded was paid to Mr. Moncriet by the stockholders named below for the purpose of their defense. We understand that a few of the stockholders refuse to pay the assessment, expecting to profit by the vigorous defense of those who have already paid. While there may be some consolation to such stockholders there is no equity in their refusing to pay, and it is a grave question whether they will gain anything by it in the end.—Orrville Crescent.

THE INDEPENDENT has it from a well versed railroad attorney that those who, from selfish motives, refuse to pay the assessment will regret it extremely. Some weeks ago this paper stated, what it states again, that the summons from court are personal and must be answered. The answer must be filed by the specified date, and if the Association's attorneys do not do it privately engaged attorneys must, and by doing it individually it would cost not less than \$25. The penalty for not replying is severe. Moreover, if there were no penalty attached, this is not a test case, in which a decision in one suit will be made, so that the lawyers engaged by the Massillon Association could not, if they would, protect those who hope to profit by other people's energy. It will be a very wise policy for all stockholders to pay their initiation fee.

THE TRICITY SHOOT.

The Gun Clubs of Stark County Meet on the Alliance Range.

The Massillon, Canton and Alliance Gun Clubs met on the Alliance range, to contest for the championship of the county, and the results will be found below. Glass balls were used, a target strange to the Massillon team, nevertheless they managed to hold the other clubs uncomfortably close. The third and last meeting will take place on Friday in this city, when Peoria blackbirds will be used.

MASSILLON.

Singles. Doubles.

Brown..... 6 7

Clutz..... 7 1

Pocke..... 10 5

Reiman..... 12 6

Hammond..... 9 5

Loeffler..... 8 5

Reed..... 7 5

Shau..... 10 6

Dobbs..... 11 7

Oberlin..... 10 6

Totals..... 90 53

CANTON.

Singles. Doubles.

Clark..... 12 5

Cook..... 8 6

Chance..... 11 9

Bayer..... 4 4

Becher, Dr..... 4 6

Bour..... 14 5

Becher, W. S..... 10 7

Lynch..... 8 5

Cochend..... 9 7

Butler..... 13 4

Totals..... 95 58

ALLIANCE.

Singles. Doubles.

Johnson..... 4 4

Moore..... 9 6

Pox..... 13 6

McCallough..... 2 4

Painter..... 11 5

Hart..... 12 5

Pede..... 9 6

Maslin..... 16 10

Johnson..... 9 5

Totals..... 94 57

IT IS DONE.

The Board of Equalization Completes its Work.

The Massillon Board of Equalization completed its work and adjourned on Monday last. The following is a recapitulation of what has been done. furnished by Mr. James R. Dunn, the Clerk of the Board. The additions and deductions are over or under the returns made by the Assessor.

ADDITIONS.

1st Ward, Personal..... \$14,925.00

Structures..... 2,000.00

2d Ward, Personal..... 5,859.50

Structures..... 3,100.00

3d Ward, Personal..... 9,044.00

Structures..... 1,250.00

4th Ward, Personal..... 159.00

Structures..... 4,250.00

Total..... \$62,737.50

DEDUCTIONS.

Total Personal..... \$13,140.

1st Ward, Structures..... 300.

2d Ward, Structures..... 300.

3d Ward, Structures..... 1,200.

4th Ward, Structures..... 1,200.

Total additions..... \$16,792.50

At the rate of 23 mills this would add \$1,076 to the tax collected from Massillon. Of course the board was not established with a view to making anything, but to equalize matters. Still as they have done this and secured about \$600 or the county above their expenses, we may as well congratulate ourselves for it.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

NEW GOODS,

Latest Styles! Lowest Cash Prices!

I cordially invite you to call, even though you have no intention of purchasing, and I will take pleasure in showing you my line of goods.

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

Repairing of fine Watches, Clocks, &c., a Specialty.

Respectfully yours,

C. C. MILLER,

JEWELER, 37 E. Main St., MASSILLON, O.

IN WITH PARK DRUG STORE.

C. F. VON KANEL,

WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus

WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Cans, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 West Main Street.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Gives Everybody a Vacation and Advances the Prospect Street Sewer Matter.

All members of the Council were present last night, and considerable necessary business was pushed through in a hurry.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending June 19, amounting to \$91.50, also the one of the week ending June 26, amounting to \$75.45, was referred.

The Marshal's quarterly report, showing the number of persons imprisoned to have been sixty, and substance uncollectable to an amount of \$25.50, was accepted.

PETITIONS.

A petition signed by nearly all the residents of East Tremont street was presented, which related that the street had been encroached upon by persons constructing houses and fences on its line, defacing and damaging the thoroughfare. The petitioners asked that a new survey be made, and the lines restored to their original position. On motion the petition was accepted, and referred to the Street and Alley Committee.

The petitioners at the central engine house stated that in cities of the size of Massillon it is customary to give the members of the fire department time for recreation and pleasure. They therefore prayed that the Council grant them some time for recreation. On motion this was referred to the Committee on fire department.

ORDINANCE.

The ordinance establishing a grade on Oak street between Canal street and the Ft. Wayne railroad was read a third time and passed.

BILLS PAID.

Josiah Frantz..... \$125.00

J. R. White..... 78.75

J. W. Foltz..... 50.00

E. G. Willison..... 50.00

A. Wendling..... 200.00

G. M. Richardson..... 45.00

C. Baer..... 40.00

J. C. Pepper..... 50.00

G. Maier..... 50.00

T. Hagan..... 45.00

Joe. Butler..... 45.00

M. Elasse..... 50.00

Wm. Hall..... 4.50

John Madder's Estate..... 10.00

Wendling..... 3.00

John Miller..... 5.00

L. Zellers..... 50.00



UNCLE SAM.

In comic art there is no more potent character than the familiar and extraordinary figure of our honored "Uncle Sam." Every American acknowledges kinship with him, but few know how he came into existence. Even some of the artists who have depicted him year after year, in his different moods and attitudes, know nothing of his origin. After making many interrogatories in regard to him, and considerable research into his genealogy, I learned that an English caricaturist created him in derision, long ago. The intent was to embody all the ignorance, egotism, crudeness, pretention and assentiment of the saucy young country in the quaint figure of the old Yankee. But there was a dignity in the tall, angular, self-satisfied old man which his creator neither meant nor saw. The people of the new country saw it, however, and took him to their hearts. They adopted the idea of the beneficent uncle, and put it into song and story. Then they accepted him as he was portrayed, thin and elongated, long-haired, butch-faced, and wearing raiment the like of which never was seen on land or sea—striped pantaloons of an economical cut, a swallow-tailed coat of most antiquated design, a high hat that is a challenge to all modern headwear, and a vest gaudier than a tropical bird. This became the familiar figure which, in comic art, represented our beloved country. The idea took definite form; it became fixed in our fancy; it was a creation destined to live and to grow. Uncle Sam became a fact, a reality, a part of ourselves and our history.

He was first made familiar to his people in Yankee Notions, a comic paper that flourished more than a quarter of a century ago, but has long since climbed the golden stair. Nast was the first artist to lift our revered uncle out of ridicule and contempt, endow him with proper dignity and make him a distinctive and honored character, though he claims no credit for it. He says he remembers him as far back as he can remember anything in the way of pictures. The other artists assert that Nast has made him what he is—a kind, wise, courageous, quick-witted, sunny-spirited, dignified, lovable old man, keenly alive to everything affecting the interests of his people; in short, a gentleman.

One of the whims of caricature is to make Uncle Sam fat and jolly when "times are good," and thin and sad when finances languish. Keppler, of Puck, first made him fat in the prosperous days of '79. One of Nast's hits was giving him a swollen silver leg and one good solid gold leg during the monetary conference in France and the mining excitement in the west, some years ago. The silver leg was gouty, and could only be moved by means of straps and pulleys. It tied him to the chair and made an invalid of him, of course. It was Nast, too, who represented him as an eagle.

It is interesting to see how the character of "Uncle Sam" has developed with the character of his people. One realizes this by comparing some of the old portraits of him with the more modern. In Nast's allegorical sketches we have seen him in all the phases of his strong, spirited and noble character. He has wept with Columbia over the bier of heroes; he has held fast to the old flag when it was riddled with shot and shell; he has turned his gray head aside in humiliation when public trusts were betrayed and honors abused; he has mourned over his slain sons as they lay in the valleys, on the hills, and by the rivers of the south. His keen wit has mercilessly punctured shams and his big heart swelled with sympathy when the children of his adoption suffered. Dear, quaint, grand, old Uncle Sam, may his kind and rugged face ever beam upon us in love and good will. When he smiles his people rejoice; when he weeps or frowns they are sorrowful or wayward.

An eccentric person is our dear old uncle, surely. Though he mixes much with statesmen and is an honored figure in councils of the great, he cares more for the society of his old pet eagle than for all the fine people of the earth. And his flag! Nothing under the sun is so sacred to him as that. With what pride he uplifts it. How bravely he stands by it. What sublime faith he has in it. The Fourth of July is the greatest day of the year to him. On that day, 1776, he was born. He was the babe for whom the bells were rung; he was the hope of the men who met and voted for independence; he was the first free born American child and he has fulfilled the hopes of the people



who rejoiced over his birth. To-day he is grandfather to the greatest nation on the face of the earth. "Stand clear there, all air and ocean!" he says, "my hands are free now and I'm going to hyst a flag so big that it'll cover most of the land and a good bit of the sea!"

And he has something to say to his children on his noisy birthday. He would tell them that unless they are just to each other they cannot continue to prosper. He will tell them that when they defraud or oppress each other they are vexing his spirit and bringing themselves to grief. He will urge the strong to be less selfish and inspire the weak with hope. He will teach them anew the definition of freedom, the same as Christ taught when he said, "The truth shall make you free." GERTRUDE GARRISON.

Americans are successors to noble men, heirs of a providential past. Everything in our history invites to patriotism. The winds would fan it into activity. Every page of our annals preaches it. The man who cannot thank God for the American is undeserving of the blessing of such birth.

The distinctive feature of true patriotism is that it is pledged to the idea which one's country represents. It does not accept and glory in its country merely for what it is at present and has been in the past, but for what it may be.

THE MEN WHO WON OUR INDEPENDENCE.

O, few and weak their number were,
A handful of brave men,
But to their God they gave their prayer,
And rushed to battle then.
They left the goddess in the mold,
Their cheeks and hands and feet all cold,
The sickle in the western wind,
The corn left green on the plain,
And music to their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress—
To right these wrongs, to sue for peace,
To perish or overcome their foe. MURIEL.

PATRIOTS OF THE BIBLE.

Some of the Splendid Examples of Patriotism in the Scriptures.

The prime instructions of the Old Testament are patriotism and the fear of God. They are blended in the heart of Moses. In the wilderness he bore the Hebrew people in his heart. Religious patriotism stimulated his genius, supported him in his perplexities, and made the desert green. When at last he stood upon Mount Pisgah and looked upon that rich landscape of Palestine, which his sand-stained feet must not press, its loveliness wore a tinge of beauty which the sunbeams could not shed, from the thought that there the ignorant people for whom he had toiled should have a home and begin their mysterious mission among the nations of the earth.

The story of Samuel, whose heart, will, prayers, wisdom and virtue were for his countrymen, is a lesson of patriotism. Pointing to that name, the Jew may now dispute with us against the career of Washington for the honor of giving to the race the model patriot.

When we pronounce the name of David we think of the enthusiasm that wielded the hero's sword and touched the poet's harp for the glory of his nation. Nobler than his military valor was the ambition that urged him to rouse the dormant genius of his land and to enshrine and celebrate its hallowed memories in odes and jubilate hymns. From his heart burst the gush of feeling which the Christian church now uses as the expression of a spiritual patriotism: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that prosper within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, 'Peace be within thee.'" And it is in the Psalms that we read the touching lament, as from the heart of patriotism itself: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

Do we not read that even he whose love embraced the whole race in its scope, the eternal and impartial love made flesh, who pronounced the parable of the Good Samaritan, and shed the warmth of that spirit through his life into the frosty air of human sentiment, felt more keenly the alienation of his countrymen according to the flesh than he felt the spear point and the nails, and paused over the beautiful city of David to utter a lament whose burden swept away the prospect of his own lowering destiny. "O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered your children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house is left unto you desolate." Behold the patriotism of Paul. His countrymen denounced him. They said that he had cut the ties which bound him to his race, because he preached that Moses was not the highest and final religious teacher. He alighted the temple worship and labored zealously for the new sect of Nazarenes, and the Jews, wherever he traveled, echoed the cry of the priestly party in Jerusalem, that he was a traitor to the traditions of his fathers and an enemy of the Hebrews. But the noblest patriotic spirit was in him. In that respect he may be safely copied by those who love their country in every age. He saw what was the mission of the Hebrew race. He was so loyal to his people that he braved their ignorance and bigotry in order to secure the fulfillment of the national calling, and so attached to his blood and race as to feel keenly his isolation from their sympathy, and to be willing to sacrifice himself—everything but his country's mission—even to be "accursed from Christ for his brethren, his kinsmen, according to the flesh." T. S. K.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE CITY.

The fate of a poor fellow creature please pity,
O, rural sojourners, and have him a sigh,
Ordained to abide in this tropical city
Through all the wild clamors of Fourth of July;
For me shall no greensward or silvery river,
Or shadowy woodland enwrap the view,
But the brick colored cracker, instead shall deliver
His endless and infamous rat-tat-tat-too!

How pleasant to know that until the day ceases
All round you are deeds being done to dismay,
Little boys rashly blowing themselves in pieces,
Or fingers and eyes being squandered away;
How pleasant to dream of the lake clear as crystal,
The mild mannered cow, or the rich petal rose,
Then hear the bang, bang of a patriot pistol,
And smell its detestable stench at your nose.

O, wearisome lot, when for rest valuing hunting
You're readily aware, while your weary head aches,
That your national flag is a mere strip of bunting
And Washington, too, wasn't any "great shakes,"
When you're driven to think, in a mode far from blandly,
How certain fine fellows, whom death has made dumb,
Signed away with a flourish, quite gravely and grandly,
The comfort of whole generations to come;

Not to state my opinion in a style too despotically,
I can't but assert that I'd like to know what
One particular portion of love patriotic
Is found in the language of powder and shot.
Or why, when young urchins, like new sorts of heroes,
Would burn up the town with their horrible tricks,
They imagine they honor those dead and gone heroes
Who fought for our old flag in seventy-six.

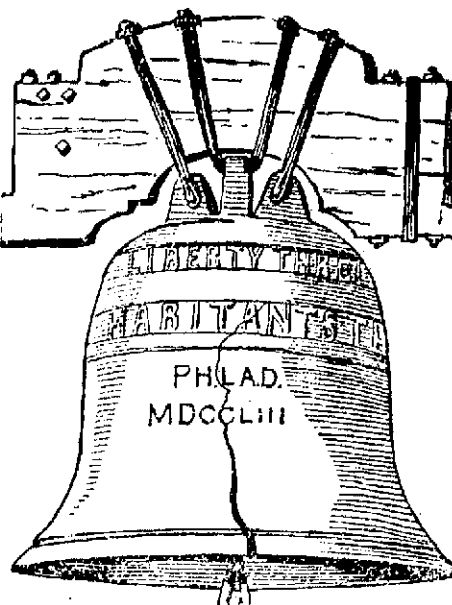
Nay, joking aside—it by fate it was ordered
That once more on earth this brave veteran band,
In their three-cornered hats and their boots yellow
bordered,
Their cutaway coats and their perukes should stand;
They would tell us, I fancy, "Care less for your pockets
And more for your country, her rulers, her wealth;
Keep her Fourth of July less in crackers and rockets
And more in true loyalty, service and zeal!"

HUGH HOBAN.

HOW THE BELL RANG.

JULY 4, 1776.

There was tumult in the city,
In the quiet old Quaker town,
And the streets were black with people,
Packing restles up and down;
People gathering in corners,
Where they were whispering "Watch to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples,
With the earnestness of speech."



As the black Atlantic currents
Lashed the wild sea England shores,
So they beat against the state house,
So they surged against its door;
And the mingling of their voices
Shook a harmony profound,
Till the air's sweetest of elements
Was all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"
"Who is speaking?" "What's the news?"
"What of Adams?" "What of Carroll?"
"Oh, God grant they won't refuse."
"Make some way there!" "Let me nearer!"
"I am stifling!" "Stifle them!"
When a nation's life's at hazard
We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal,
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven
On the crowd looked down and smiled.
The same sun that saw the Spartans
Shed his purple blood on the sands,
Now beheld the Soul of Freedom
All unconquered rise again.

So they beat against the portal,
While all solemnly inside
The delegates to congress,
With but reason for their guide,
Over a simple scroll of parchment,
Which, though simple it might be,
Could shake the cliffs of England
With the thunders of the free.

At the portal of the state house,
Like some beacon in a storm,
Round which waves are wildly beating,
Stood a slender, boyish form,
With his eyes fixed on the scrolls
And his ears agape with greed,
To catch the first announcement
Of the signing of the deed.

Aloft in that high steeple
Sat the bellman, old and gray;
He was sick of British power,
He was sick of British pay,
So he sat with lean hand ready
On the clapper of the bell,
When signaled from the portal,
The happy news to tell.

Feel the black crowd shiver
Through all its lengthy line,
As the boy upon the portal
Looks up and gives the sign,
And straightway at the signal
The old bellman lifts his hand,
And sends the good news making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing
How the old bell shook the air,
Till the sun of Freedom ruffled
The calm-gliding Delaware!
How the bonfires and the torches
Blurred the night's repose,
And from the flames, like Phoenix,
Slaughtered Liberty arose!

The old bell now is silent,
As hushed its iron tongue,
But the spirit it awakened
Still lives forever young,
And while we breathe the sunlight
On the Fourth of July,
Let us not forget the bellman
Who, 'twixt the earth and sky,
Rang out our independence,
Which, please God, shall never die.

This country has an ideal character, a representative value. Its mountains were upheaved, its ruins were grooved, its prairies unrolled, its night skies bent, for the home of an idea. Its glory cannot spring from vast extent, population, power and wealth, but from the unquestioned dominion of an idea, the idea of Liberty.



In the morning of the Fourth of July good old Dr. Jingo distributes patriotic paraphernalia to the youth of the neighborhood.



In the afternoon of the glorious day good old Dr. Jingo has all the business he can attend to.

We need the social sympathy necessary for the enjoyment of pleasure and a holiday; and we want it, because we have neglected to cultivate it. If we would see more of each other as friends and less as mere business acquaintances—open the doors of our houses to the daily guest, and our hearts to a freer communion—we should acquire a habit of social feeling which would become as much a desire of our daily life as it is a necessity of its happiness.

Without the habitual social sympathy we ask for we are better, perhaps, without holidays; for they come when we do not know what to do with them, and a sudden stoppage to the business machine only serves to throw everything out of gear—all becomes confusion and excitement. With all due reverence for the associations of the day, who does not at night, after counting his children and his ten fingers and finding them safe and sound, out of the gunpowder and riot, go to bed thanking heaven that the "glorious Fourth" is past? We have yet to learn the proper use of that blessed institution, the holiday.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT EAGLESVILLE.

Eaglesville intended to celebrate its Fourth of July in what the committee of arrangements announced in The Weekly Trumpet, as "a fit and appropriate manner." There was to be a procession from the brick church to Thompson's grove, comprising Sunday school scholars in blue sashes, a Goddess of Liberty in an open carriage, young people of both sexes on horseback, dignitaries on wheels, no end of banners, and plenty of drumming and bugling.

At the grove there were to be fine doings. Lawyer Rickard was to read the Declaration of Independence. Three other village notables were to make speeches. To be sure, they would be very long and very dull speeches, but the citizens of Eaglesville were most lenient critics. They took a common pride in knowing that they had three men among them who could stand up before the whole community and say something in fine language, not forgetting their Latin. The town liked the violent style of oratory, and these speakers were especially gifted when it came to making a noise. They made up in bluster and fustian for what they lacked in grace and eloquence, and were always warmly congratulated. They were the sworn foes of the British lion, and when it came to sending the eagle aloft none could surpass them. After the speeches there would be a dinner, a prodigious banquet, at which roast fowl, cake and ice cream would be served in abundance by the prettiest young ladies of the village and vicinity, in white dresses and blue sashes, and lemonade was to flow like water.

In addition to all these excitements a cannon was to be fired at 10 o'clock a. m., firecrackers were to be lavishly resorted to throughout the day, and fireworks were to top off the celebration at night.

The day came, as all set days of the future do, however slowly they travel, and a gorgeous and memorable day it was, in a meteorological as well as celebratory sense. The procession formed promptly at the stated hour and moved off with its banners, its fife and drums, its beautiful Goddess of Liberty, its dashing young equestrians and sober pedestrians. It was a pity that so fine a pageant should have no spectators to enjoy it. Everybody had contributed to swell its ranks, save a dozen matrons who were already in the grove superintending the dinner, and two or three superannuated old couples who never left their homes. This fact did not prevent the procession from taking pride in itself. It courageously kept the middle of the road, took its own dust and patriotically moved forward to the grove in broiling happiness.



ONE OF THE GIFTED SPEAKERS.

Neither did the fact that there was nobody to keep out of the way, no crowd to keep in order, prevent the gallant marshal, Mark Lyons, from performing the most active duty. He rode rapidly up and down the line, in a plumed hat and red sash, on a charger the best the county could afford. He was a handsome man anywhere; but on a fine horse, in a plumed hat and gay sash, there wasn't his match for many beauty in Center county. He realized this, and took a keen pleasure in giving the community a chance to admire his fine figure and handsome face. The maidens adored him and the young men envied him.

Yet, while basking in admiration and reveling in self-satisfaction, he was miserable. The "one woman under the sun" whose admiring glances he most craved wasn't there to see him in his splendor. Pretty Kitty McDonald was angry with him, and the Goddess of Liberty was the cause of the trouble. And Kitty had been ill, and was still too feeble to take part in the day's exercises. Mark felt sure she was staying away to rob him of the satisfaction of showing off before her. Thinking it all over, he made up his mind that, rather than lose such a chance of impressing her in his capacity of marshal of the day, he would ride around to her house after he got his procession safely into the grove, and try to make his peace with her at all hazards. This decision so inspired him that he fairly worked himself to death, keeping imaginary obstacles out of the line of march, and stirring up no end of honest Center county dust.

Meantime Kitty McDonald, in a pretty white gown, was gently rocking in a big chair on the vine-covered porch of her home at the west end of the village, taking cruel pleasure in the thought that "Mr. Mark Lyons might ride beside the carriage of the Goddess of Liberty all day, if he wanted; he wouldn't have her there to see his scandalous conduct, anyway."

Another person, usually present at all parades and great events in Eaglesville, was also absent. This was Jimmy Carroll, aged 12. Jimmy had resisted all the allurements of the procession and the picnic. His chums were dumfounded at his indifference to such madly interesting things as a procession and dinner, to say nothing of such joys as abundant firecrackers and unlimited lemonade. Indeed, Jimmy rather curled his lips at the mention of firecrackers, and said things to the effect that they were good enough for children, but for persons of mature mind like himself, bigger noises were necessary to the expression of true love of liberty.

And so the youth from his end of the town set sail early toward the scene of action without him. The wily Jimmy laughed in his sleeve. He had some peculiarly patriotic fish to fry that would beat all the public doings down in the village. Now Jimmy adored Kitty McDonald, whose parents were his mother's nearest and most cordial neighbors, and he was bent on staying at home or near by, and doing certain things he had planned which would be sure to entertain Kitty and impress her with a sense of his brilliancy and bravery. Yes, Jimmy was very deeply in love with Kitty. It was preposterous, of course, for she was a young lady and he was a small boy, but such things are not at all uncommon; and then Jimmy was so large, in his mind, he couldn't realize that others thought him a child. Next in intensity to his love for Kitty came his dislike for Mark Lyons, his apparently successful, full-grown rival. Jimmy envied Mark his 25 years and splendid figure.

But on the morning of the Fourth Jimmy felt sure that by sundown he would be far in advance of Mark Lyons in Kitty's estimation. He had the field all to himself and meant to work it thoroughly, and he did. Everything was as quiet as Sunday in the west end of Eaglesville. Just what Jimmy wanted. The noises he was about to treat the few remaining citizens to would have so much better effect. He brought from the garret the barrel of an old Revolutionary

BODINE ROOFING
THE BEST IN THE WORLD

ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS
AND ANY KIND UNLIKE ALL OTHER ROOFS
RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE
AND Sulphurous Gases.
THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY
M. A. BROWN & SON,
Dealers in Lumber of all Kinds,
Mouldings, Sash, Doors and Blinds
Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St. MASSILLON, O

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS.

Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets
PERRY H. YOUNG,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGES,
Phaetons, and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish, is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed. Practical attention given to the

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

Blacksmithing, Repainting, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheaper grade of Buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND PHAETONS,

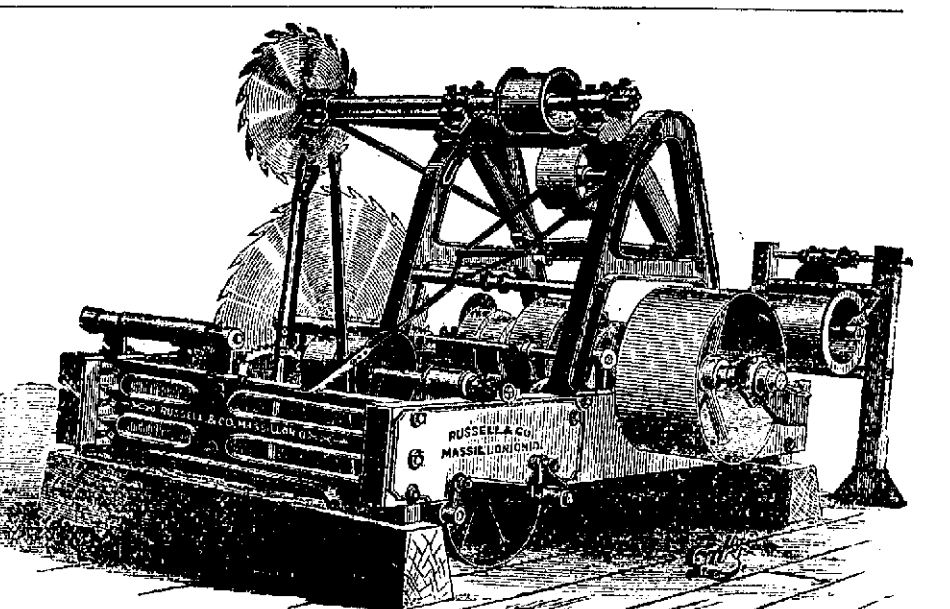
in the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere

Agent for the Watertown Platform Spring Wag-

ons and Buggies,

the best platform wagons made in New York. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

PERRY H. YOUNG.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for 1886 CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Thrashers and Saw Mills.
ADDRESS
RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

C. YOUNG, THE LIVERYMAN.

Fine Buggies and Phaetons.
Elegant Single —AND— Double Carriages.
Gentle Family Horses
Large Open Carriages ready at all times.
Appointments all of the very best, and horses notexcelled.
Office and Stable immediately opposite the ladies' entrance to Hotel Conrad.

TOWERS' FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water-proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWERS, 20 Himmans St. Boston, Mass.

NAVARRE.

Miss Iva Duncan, of Massillon, visited Miss Olive Henline, Monday.

Navarre won't even send up a paper balloon to celebrate this 4th of July.

James Nichols, of Louisville, spent last Sunday among old acquaintances at this place.

Prof. Weimer, wife and daughter, spent Sunday with the Camp family, near Richville.

Navarre will now, of a certainty, forsake its evil ways for the Salvation Army is among us.

A festival to-morrow evening in the Opera Hall, under the auspices of the Union Sunday School.

A good, wide-awake correspondent and agent is wanted by the INDEPENDENT in every town in Stark and the adjoining counties.

An excursion train passed through here Sunday on its way to Congress Lake, with about two hundred and fifty people aboard.

Little Charlie Nutting, three-year-old son of Wm. Nutting, who resides about one mile west of town, died on Friday of last week from an attack of typhoid fever. He was buried Sunday forenoon in the Union cemetery, Rev. Highway conducting the services.

Thursday, the 24th, a heavy thunder storm passed over town. Rain came down in torrents, and but very little hail fell here. About a half dozen trees were struck by lightning, and two horses belonging to John Heintzelman, a farmer living just outside of town, were killed by an electric stroke. Prof. Weimer circulated a subscription paper, and John was presented with about sixty dollars.

Curt Heintzelman, one of Navarre's seventeen-year-old youngsters, procured a lively rig from Fornes, our liveryman, to go, as he said, to Massillon, on Tuesday of last week. Instead of stopping at the above named place, he went on to Canal Fulton, where he tried to sell the entire outfit for \$175. He was arrested, brought back to town, tried before Mayor Sisterhen and bound over to court in the sum of \$200. Failing to furnish bail he was taken to the county jail.

While telling the readers of the INDEPENDENT about our festivals several weeks since, we didn't suppose we were stirring a hornet's nest with so short a stick; but one of the pretty little insects stung us, and now we know the correct location of the nest. We heartily thank "J. J. G." for the much desired information he so plainly gave us in the Navarre paper last week, and also feel it our duty to return thanks for the very liberal wish for our future prosperity. But, in our opinion, his wish conveys more back-biting sarcasm than Christian love in it. The next time please do not let it take you four weeks to tell us how much you make at one festival.

CHAPMAN.

Mr. Evan Evans and wife, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis.

Farmers are so busy in this vicinity that some of them had to haul in hay on the Sabbath.

Mr. John Llewellyn, the tea man of Massillon, made a business trip through here on Monday.

Stark county's commissioners made a trip to North Lawrence, on Thursday of last week and equalized some property.

Rumor has just reached here that O. R. Grove, formerly a coal operator and extensively known in this vicinity, is dead.

A good, wide-awake correspondent and agent is wanted by the INDEPENDENT in every town in Stark and the adjoining counties.

The Young Men's Social is growing in popularity, judging from the large attendance at their hop last Wednesday evening.

Word has been received here that Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Masters, after a very rough voyage of ten days, landed safely on the old sod.

Happy Dave Naysmith and his nine-sixteenths have moved from Clinton and are now residents of the Boss Smith corner. We are always pleased to have friends of this kind draw closer to us.

Work at our coal mines continues dull, as is generally the case during this time of the year. We have not learned the name of the new company that has timbered the old Clark shaft, preparatory to pumping the water out. At present they are busy moving the engine and boilers from the Kitzmiller clay mine. The big pump is expected soon.

During the dull time the Brush Hill Coal Company has been making improvements at their mine. They have just completed the erection of a fine engine for hoisting purposes, and will be prepared to fill orders on short notice with the opening of the trade. This company has lately found a quality of coal that is second to none in the market, with good prospects ahead.

Work at the deep find at Sheffield Crossing was progressing finely until Thursday morning of last week,

when an explosion of gas took place, scorching Thomas Lloyd and John L. Davis, and badly burning Thomas M. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was brought home as soon as possible and is now improving as well as can be expected. It was a close call, and they were lucky to get off as well as they did. Just think of it! The shaft is one hundred and eighty-two feet deep, and these men were working at the bottom when the gas ignited, with no way of escape. The men all ceased work and are at home, awaiting the erection of a fan and other necessities for the safety of their lives while working. It now leaks out that a Cleveland company is at the back of this mysterious find, and it is Cleveland cash that is doing the sinking. They say the shaft has to go quite a depth yet, which will make it very dangerous for those working there.

BROOKFIELD.

Esquire Walters has returned from his visit to Findlay.

Miss Emma Gardner has returned from a three weeks' visit at Johnson's Corners.

Mrs. Emma Miller, of Johnson's Corners, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Gardner.

Messrs. Charles Biddle and Harry Rider, together with myself, spent a very enjoyable Sunday as the guests of Mr. Charles Decker, of Genoa.

A good, wide-awake correspondent and agent is wanted by the INDEPENDENT in every town in Stark and the adjoining counties.

A three-year-old child of Michael Hines, residing about three miles south of town, fell from a chair last Sunday, breaking its collar bone. Dr. Gardner was called and reduced the fracture.

An interesting game of base ball was played at this place last Saturday between the G. A. G. club, of town, and the first nine of Pigeon Run. The game was hotly contested throughout, and resulted in a victory for the G. A. G. club, with a score of 9 to 8. There was considerable loud talk by the members of the Pigeon Run club regarding large sums of money that they were desirous of wagering upon a game to be played upon neutral grounds. When a "stake" was asked for none of this money could be found. The captain of our nine desires us to state that they are willing to meet the Pigeon Run nine upon neutral ground at any time they wish to state, and will play for any sum of money they wish to name.

On Tuesday night of last week Mrs. Anna Barden died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Featheringale, after an illness of but a few days. The funeral was held Sunday, Rev. Cost conducting the services. Mrs. Barden was born in Sussex county, England, about the year 1801. In 1827 she married William Barden, and in 1850 they came to this country and located at Massillon, residing there about three years, when they removed to this place, where Mr. Barden died in 1855. Nine children were born to them, six of whom still survive. During her residence in England Mrs. Barden was a member of the Church of England. Upon coming to this country she became attached to the English Lutheran Church, of which she was a member at the time of her death. Mrs. Barden had many friends who greatly mourn their loss.

MT. UNION AND ALLIANCE.

W. F. S. Nelson spent Sunday with Ira A. Lieghley, at Massillon.

Junior addresses Wednesday evening, July 7th, in the College Hall.

Miss Stella Reynolds has returned home, after a pleasant year's work teaching.

Mrs. Woodward and daughter, of Youngstown, O., are visiting Mrs. Reynolds.

The friends of Miss Han Fawcett will be glad to know that she has recovered from her sickness.

W. F. Nelson left for his home in Philadelphia, Pa., on account of ill health. All are sorry to have him leave, as he was a good man in college and society. We hope he will be able to return soon to his college duties.

The base ball games between the Allegheny Stars and the Alliance club, at the base ball park on Friday, resulted in the following score: Stars, 4; Alliance, 11. On Saturday the score stood, Alliance 6; Stars, 5. There will be a game with the New Lisbon club, on July 5th, at the Broadway ball park.

A large crowd attended the Commencement exercises at Goddard's Rink on Thursday evening. The following is a programme of the addresses:

Oration.....Decision.....Howard S. Atwell.
Essay.....Every Cloud has its Silver Lining.
Light.....Ida J. Aiken.
Essay.....Golden Keys.....Cora O. Ensign.
Essay.....Our Common Realm.....Carrie R. Rhodes.
Essay.....Life was Sent for Noble Deeds.....Vesta E. Johnston.
Recitation.....The Witch's Daughter.....Vernie C. Lind.
Oration.....Loop Back the Curtains and Let in the Light.....Fannie B. Fetters.
Essay.....Signs of the Times.....Ella Thomas.
Oration.....Disorders.....Anna B. Thomas.
Oration.....All the World is a Stage.....M. Iola Williams.
Oration.....The Spirit of Liberty.....A. C. Culbertson.
The class adopted as their motto, "More Beyond." The exercises were interspersed with music and were enjoyed by all.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; June, 72½¢; July, 73½¢; August, 74½¢; Sept., 75½¢; Oct., 76½¢; Nov., 77½¢; Dec., 78½¢; Jan., 79½¢; Feb., 80½¢; March, 81½¢; April, 82½¢; May, 83½¢; June, 84½¢; July, 85½¢; August, 86½¢; Sept., 87½¢; Oct., 88½¢; Nov., 89½¢; Dec., 90½¢; Jan., 91½¢; Feb., 92½¢; March, 93½¢; April, 94½¢; May, 95½¢; June, 96½¢; July, 97½¢; August, 98½¢; Sept., 99½¢; Oct., 100½¢; Nov., 101½¢; Dec., 102½¢; Jan., 103½¢; Feb., 104½¢; March, 105½¢; April, 106½¢; May, 107½¢; June, 108½¢; July, 109½¢; August, 110½¢; Sept., 111½¢; Oct., 112½¢; Nov., 113½¢; Dec., 114½¢; Jan., 115½¢; Feb., 116½¢; March, 117½¢; April, 118½¢; May, 119½¢; June, 120½¢; July, 121½¢; August, 122½¢; Sept., 123½¢; Oct., 124½¢; Nov., 125½¢; Dec., 126½¢; Jan., 127½¢; Feb., 128½¢; March, 129½¢; April, 130½¢; May, 131½¢; June, 132½¢; July, 133½¢; August, 134½¢; Sept., 135½¢; Oct., 136½¢; Nov., 137½¢; Dec., 138½¢; Jan., 139½¢; Feb., 140½¢; March, 141½¢; April, 142½¢; May, 143½¢; June, 144½¢; July, 145½¢; August, 146½¢; Sept., 147½¢; Oct., 148½¢; Nov., 149½¢; Dec., 150½¢; Jan., 151½¢; Feb., 152½¢; March, 153½¢; April, 154½¢; May, 155½¢; June, 156½¢; July, 157½¢; August, 158½¢; Sept., 159½¢; Oct., 160½¢; Nov., 161½¢; Dec., 162½¢; Jan., 163½¢; Feb., 164½¢; March, 165½¢; April, 166½¢; May, 167½¢; June, 168½¢; July, 169½¢; August, 170½¢; Sept., 171½¢; Oct., 172½¢; Nov., 173½¢; Dec., 174½¢; Jan., 175½¢; Feb., 176½¢; March, 177½¢; April, 178½¢; May, 179½¢; June, 180½¢; July, 181½¢; August, 182½¢; Sept., 183½¢; Oct., 184½¢; Nov., 185½¢; Dec., 186½¢; Jan., 187½¢; Feb., 188½¢; March, 189½¢; April, 190½¢; May, 191½¢; June, 192½¢; July, 193½¢; August, 194½¢; Sept., 195½¢; Oct., 196½¢; Nov., 197½¢; Dec., 198½¢; Jan., 199½¢; Feb., 200½¢; March, 201½¢; April, 202½¢; May, 203½¢; June, 204½¢; July, 205½¢; August, 206½¢; Sept., 207½¢; Oct., 208½¢; Nov., 209½¢; Dec., 210½¢; Jan., 211½¢; Feb., 212½¢; March, 213½¢; April, 214½¢; May, 215½¢; June, 216½¢; July, 217½¢; August, 218½¢; Sept., 219½¢; Oct., 220½¢; Nov., 221½¢; Dec., 222½¢; Jan., 223½¢; Feb., 224½¢; March, 225½¢; April, 226½¢; May, 227½¢; June, 228½¢; July, 229½¢; August, 230½¢; Sept., 231½¢; Oct., 232½¢; Nov., 233½¢; Dec., 234½¢; Jan., 235½¢; Feb., 236½¢; March, 237½¢; April, 238½¢; May, 239½¢; June, 240½¢; July, 241½¢; August, 242½¢; Sept., 243½¢; Oct., 244½¢; Nov., 245½¢; Dec., 246½¢; Jan., 247½¢; Feb., 248½¢; March, 249½¢; April, 250½¢; May, 251½¢; June, 252½¢; July, 253½¢; August, 254½¢; Sept., 255½¢; Oct., 256½¢; Nov., 257½¢; Dec., 258½¢; Jan., 259½¢; Feb., 260½¢; March, 261½¢; April, 262½¢; May, 263½¢; June, 264½¢; July, 265½¢; August, 266½¢; Sept., 267½¢; Oct., 268½¢; Nov., 269½¢; Dec., 270½¢; Jan., 271½¢; Feb., 272½¢; March, 273½¢; April, 274½¢; May, 275½¢; June, 276½¢; July, 277½¢; August, 278½¢; Sept., 279½¢; Oct., 280½¢; Nov., 281½¢; Dec., 282½¢; Jan., 283½¢; Feb., 284½¢; March, 285½¢; April, 286½¢; May, 287½¢; June, 288½¢; July, 289½¢; August, 290½¢; Sept., 291½¢; Oct., 292½¢; Nov., 293½¢; Dec., 294½¢; Jan., 295½¢; Feb., 296½¢; March, 297½¢; April, 298½¢; May, 299½¢; June, 300½¢; July, 301½¢; August, 302½¢; Sept., 303½¢; Oct., 304½¢; Nov., 305½¢; Dec., 306½¢; Jan., 307½¢; Feb., 308½¢; March, 309½¢; April, 310½¢; May, 311½¢; June, 312½¢; July, 313½¢; August, 314½¢; Sept., 315½¢; Oct., 316½¢; Nov., 317½¢; Dec., 318½¢; Jan., 319½¢; Feb., 320½¢; March, 321½¢; April, 322½¢; May, 323½¢; June, 324½¢; July, 325½¢; August, 326½¢; Sept., 327½¢; Oct., 328½¢; Nov., 329½¢; Dec., 330½¢; Jan., 331½¢; Feb., 332½¢; March, 333½¢; April, 334½¢; May, 335½¢; June, 336½¢; July, 337½¢; August, 338½¢; Sept., 339½¢; Oct., 340½¢; Nov., 341½¢; Dec., 342½¢; Jan., 343½¢; Feb., 344½¢; March, 345½¢; April, 346½¢; May, 347½¢; June, 348½¢; July, 349½¢; August, 350½¢; Sept., 351½¢; Oct., 352½¢; Nov., 353½¢; Dec., 354½¢; Jan., 355½¢; Feb., 356½¢; March, 357½¢; April, 358½¢; May, 359½¢; June, 360½¢; July, 361½¢; August, 362½¢; Sept., 363½¢; Oct., 364½¢; Nov., 365½¢; Dec., 366½¢; Jan., 367½¢; Feb., 368½¢; March, 369½¢; April, 370½¢; May, 371½¢; June, 372½¢; July, 373½¢; August, 374½¢; Sept., 375½¢; Oct., 376½¢; Nov., 377½¢; Dec., 378½¢; Jan., 379½¢; Feb., 380½¢; March, 381½¢; April, 382½¢; May, 383½¢; June, 384½¢; July, 385½¢; August, 386½¢; Sept., 387½¢; Oct., 388½¢; Nov., 389½¢; Dec., 390½¢; Jan., 391½¢; Feb., 392½¢; March, 393½¢; April, 394½¢; May, 395½¢; June, 396½¢; July, 397½¢; August, 398½¢; Sept., 399½¢; Oct., 400½¢; Nov., 401½¢; Dec., 402½¢; Jan., 403½¢; Feb., 404½¢; March, 405½¢; April, 406½¢; May, 407½¢; June, 408½¢; July, 409½¢; August, 410½¢; Sept., 411½¢; Oct., 412½¢; Nov., 413½¢; Dec., 414½¢; Jan., 415½¢; Feb., 416½¢; March, 417½¢; April, 418½¢; May, 419½¢; June, 420½¢; July, 421½¢; August, 422½¢; Sept., 423½¢; Oct., 424½¢; Nov., 425½¢; Dec., 426½¢; Jan., 427½¢; Feb., 428½¢; March, 429½¢; April, 430½¢; May, 431½¢; June, 432½¢; July, 433½¢; August, 434½¢; Sept., 435½¢; Oct., 436½¢; Nov., 437½¢; Dec., 438½¢; Jan., 439½¢; Feb., 440½¢; March, 441½¢; April, 442½¢; May, 443½¢; June, 444½¢; July, 445½¢; August, 446½¢; Sept., 447½¢; Oct., 448½¢; Nov., 449½¢; Dec., 450½¢; Jan., 451½¢; Feb., 452½¢; March, 453½¢; April, 454½¢; May, 455½¢; June, 456½¢; July, 457½¢; August, 458½¢; Sept., 459½¢; Oct., 460½¢; Nov., 461½¢; Dec., 462½¢; Jan., 463½¢; Feb., 464½¢; March, 465½¢; April, 466½¢; May, 467½¢; June, 468½¢; July, 469½¢; August, 470½¢; Sept., 471½¢; Oct., 472½¢; Nov., 473½¢; Dec., 474½¢; Jan., 475½¢; Feb., 476½¢; March, 477½¢; April, 478½¢; May, 479½¢; June, 480½¢; July, 481½¢; August, 482½¢; Sept., 483½¢; Oct., 484½¢; Nov., 485½¢; Dec., 486½¢; Jan., 487½¢; Feb., 488½¢; March, 489½¢; April, 490½¢; May, 491½¢; June, 492½¢; July, 493½¢; August, 494½¢; Sept., 495½¢; Oct., 496½¢; Nov., 497½¢; Dec., 498½¢; Jan., 499½¢; Feb., 500½¢; March, 501½¢; April, 502½¢; May, 503½¢; June, 504½¢; July, 505½¢; August, 506½¢; Sept., 507½¢; Oct., 508½¢; Nov., 509½¢; Dec., 510½¢; Jan., 511½¢; Feb., 512½¢; March, 513½¢; April, 514½¢; May, 515½¢; June, 516½¢; July, 517½¢; August, 518½¢; Sept., 519½¢; Oct., 520½¢; Nov., 521½¢; Dec., 522½¢; Jan., 523½¢; Feb., 524½¢; March, 525½¢; April, 526½¢; May, 527½¢; June, 528½¢; July, 529½¢; August, 530½¢; Sept., 531½¢; Oct., 532½¢; Nov., 533½¢; Dec., 534½¢; Jan., 535½¢; Feb., 536½¢; March, 537½¢; April, 538½¢; May, 539½¢; June, 540½¢; July, 541½¢; August, 542½¢; Sept., 543½¢; Oct., 544½¢; Nov., 545½¢; Dec., 546½¢; Jan., 547½¢; Feb., 548½¢; March, 549½¢; April, 550½¢; May, 551½¢; June, 552½¢; July, 553½¢; August, 554½¢; Sept., 555½¢; Oct., 556½¢; Nov., 557½¢; Dec., 558½¢; Jan., 559½¢; Feb., 560½¢; March, 561½¢; April, 562½¢; May, 563½¢; June, 564½¢; July, 565½¢; August, 566½¢; Sept., 567½¢; Oct., 568½¢; Nov., 569½¢; Dec., 570½¢; Jan., 571½¢; Feb., 572½¢; March, 573½¢; April, 574½¢; May, 575½¢; June, 576½¢; July, 577½¢; August, 578½¢; Sept., 579½¢; Oct., 580½¢; Nov., 581½¢; Dec., 582½¢; Jan., 583½¢; Feb., 584½¢; March, 585½¢; April, 586½¢; May, 587½¢; June, 588½¢; July, 589½¢; August, 590½¢; Sept., 591½¢; Oct., 592½¢; Nov., 593½¢; Dec., 594½¢; Jan., 595½¢; Feb., 596½¢; March, 597½¢; April, 598½¢; May, 599½¢; June, 600½¢; July, 601½¢; August, 602½¢; Sept., 603½¢; Oct., 604½¢; Nov., 605½¢; Dec., 606½¢; Jan., 607½¢; Feb., 608½¢; March, 609½¢; April, 610½¢; May, 611½¢; June, 612½¢; July, 613½¢; August, 614½¢; Sept., 615½¢; Oct., 616½¢; Nov., 617½¢; Dec., 618½¢; Jan., 619½¢; Feb., 620½¢; March, 621½¢; April, 622½¢; May, 623½¢; June, 624½¢; July, 625½¢; August, 626½¢; Sept., 627½¢; Oct., 628½¢; Nov., 629½¢; Dec., 630½¢; Jan., 631½¢; Feb., 632½¢; March, 633½¢; April, 634½¢; May, 635½¢; June, 636½¢; July, 637½¢; August, 638½¢; Sept., 639½¢; Oct., 640½¢; Nov., 641½¢; Dec., 642½¢; Jan., 643½¢; Feb., 644½¢; March, 645½¢; April, 646½¢; May, 647½¢; June, 648½¢; July, 649½¢; August, 650½¢; Sept., 651½¢; Oct., 652½¢; Nov., 653½¢; Dec., 654½¢; Jan., 655½¢; Feb., 656½¢; March, 657½¢; April, 658½¢; May, 659½¢; June, 660½¢; July, 661½¢; August, 662½¢; Sept., 663½¢; Oct., 664½¢; Nov., 665½¢; Dec., 666½¢; Jan., 667½¢; Feb., 668½¢; March, 669½¢; April, 670½¢; May, 671½¢; June, 672½¢; July, 673½¢; August, 674½¢; Sept., 675½¢; Oct., 676½¢; Nov., 677½¢; Dec., 678½¢; Jan., 679½¢; Feb., 680½¢; March, 681½¢; April, 682½¢; May, 683½¢; June, 684½¢; July, 685½¢; August, 686½¢; Sept., 687½¢; Oct., 688½¢; Nov., 689½¢; Dec., 690½¢; Jan., 691½¢; Feb., 692½¢; March, 693½¢; April, 694½¢; May, 695½¢; June, 696½¢; July, 697½¢; August, 698½¢; Sept., 699½¢; Oct., 700½¢; Nov., 701½¢; Dec., 702½¢; Jan., 703½¢; Feb., 704½¢; March, 705½¢; April, 706½¢; May, 707½¢; June, 708½¢; July, 709½¢; August, 710½¢; Sept., 711½¢; Oct., 712½¢; Nov., 713½¢; Dec., 714½¢; Jan., 715½¢; Feb., 716½¢; March, 717½¢; April, 718½¢; May, 719½¢; June, 720½¢; July, 721½¢; August, 722½¢; Sept., 723½¢; Oct., 724½¢; Nov., 725½¢; Dec., 726½¢; Jan., 727½¢; Feb., 728½¢; March, 729½¢; April, 730½¢; May, 731½¢; June, 732½¢; July, 733½¢; August, 734½¢; Sept., 735½¢; Oct., 736½¢; Nov., 737½¢; Dec., 738½¢; Jan., 739½¢; Feb., 740½¢; March, 741½¢; April, 742½¢; May, 743½¢; June, 744½¢; July, 745½¢; August, 746½¢; Sept., 747½¢; Oct., 748½¢; Nov., 749½¢; Dec., 750½¢; Jan., 751½¢; Feb., 752½¢; March, 753½¢; April, 754½¢; May, 755½¢; June, 756½¢; July, 757½¢; August, 758½¢; Sept., 759½¢; Oct., 760½¢; Nov., 761½¢; Dec., 762½¢; Jan., 763½¢; Feb., 764½¢; March, 765½¢; April, 766½¢; May, 767½¢; June, 768½¢; July, 769½¢; August, 770½¢; Sept., 771½¢; Oct., 772½¢; Nov., 773½¢; Dec., 774½¢; Jan., 775½¢; Feb., 776½¢; March, 777½¢; April, 778½¢; May, 779½¢; June, 780½¢; July, 781½¢; August, 782½¢; Sept., 783½¢; Oct., 784½¢; Nov., 785½¢; Dec., 786½¢; Jan., 787½¢; Feb., 788½¢; March, 789½¢; April, 790½¢; May, 791½¢; June, 792½¢; July, 793½¢; August, 794½¢; Sept., 795½¢; Oct., 796½¢; Nov., 797½¢; Dec., 798½¢; Jan., 799½¢; Feb., 800½¢; March, 801½¢; April, 802½¢; May, 803½¢; June, 804½¢; July, 805½¢; August, 806½¢; Sept., 807½¢; Oct., 808½¢; Nov., 809½¢; Dec., 810½¢; Jan., 811½¢; Feb., 812½¢; March, 813½¢; April, 814½¢; May, 815½¢; June, 816½¢; July, 817½¢; August, 818½¢; Sept., 819½¢; Oct., 820½¢; Nov., 821½¢; Dec., 822½¢; Jan., 823½¢; Feb., 824½¢; March, 825½¢; April, 826½¢; May, 827½¢; June, 828½¢; July, 829½¢; August, 830½¢; Sept., 831½¢; Oct., 832½¢; Nov., 833½¢; Dec., 834½¢; Jan., 835½¢; Feb., 836½¢; March, 837½¢; April, 838½¢; May, 839½¢; June, 840½¢; July, 841½¢; August, 842½¢; Sept., 843½¢; Oct., 844½¢; Nov., 845½¢; Dec., 846½¢; Jan., 847½¢; Feb., 848½¢; March, 849½¢; April, 850½¢; May, 851½¢; June, 852½¢; July, 853½¢; August, 854½¢; Sept., 855½¢; Oct., 856½¢; Nov., 857½¢; Dec., 858½¢; Jan., 859½¢; Feb., 860½¢; March, 861½¢; April, 862½¢; May, 863½¢; June, 864½¢; July, 865½¢; August, 866½¢; Sept., 867½¢; Oct., 868½¢; Nov., 869½¢; Dec., 870½¢; Jan., 871½¢; Feb., 872½¢; March, 873½¢; April, 874½¢; May, 875½¢; June, 876½¢; July, 877½¢; August, 878½¢; Sept., 879½¢; Oct., 880½¢; Nov., 881½¢; Dec., 882½¢; Jan., 883½¢; Feb., 884½¢; March, 885½¢; April, 886½¢; May, 887½¢; June, 888½¢; July, 889½¢; August, 890½¢; Sept., 891½¢; Oct., 892½¢; Nov., 893½¢; Dec., 894½¢; Jan., 895½¢; Feb., 896½¢; March, 897½¢; April, 898½¢; May, 899½¢; June, 900½¢; July, 901½¢; August, 902½¢; Sept., 903½¢; Oct., 904½¢; Nov., 905½¢; Dec., 906½¢; Jan., 907½¢; Feb., 908½¢; March, 909½¢; April, 910½¢; May, 911½¢; June, 912½¢; July, 913½¢; August, 914½¢; Sept., 915½¢; Oct., 916½¢; Nov., 917½¢; Dec., 918½¢; Jan., 919½¢; Feb., 920½¢; March, 921½¢; April, 922½¢; May, 923½¢; June, 924½¢; July, 925½¢; August, 926½¢; Sept., 927½¢; Oct., 928½¢; Nov., 929½¢; Dec., 930½¢; Jan., 931½¢; Feb., 932½¢; March, 933½¢; April, 934½¢; May, 935½¢; June, 936½¢; July, 937½¢; August, 938½¢; Sept., 939½¢; Oct., 940½¢; Nov., 941½¢; Dec., 942½¢; Jan., 943½¢; Feb., 944½¢; March, 945½¢; April, 946½¢; May, 947½¢; June, 948½¢; July, 949½¢; August, 950½¢; Sept., 951½¢; Oct., 952½¢; Nov., 953½¢; Dec., 954½¢; Jan., 955½¢; Feb., 956½¢; March, 957½¢; April, 958½¢; May, 959½¢; June, 960½¢; July, 961½¢; August, 962½¢; Sept., 963½¢; Oct., 964½¢; Nov., 965½¢; Dec., 966½¢; Jan., 967½¢; Feb., 968½¢; March, 969½¢; April, 970½¢; May, 971½¢; June, 972½¢; July, 973½¢; August, 974½¢; Sept., 975½¢; Oct., 976½¢; Nov., 977½¢; Dec., 978½¢; Jan., 979½¢; Feb., 980½¢; March, 981½¢; April, 982½¢; May, 983½¢; June, 984½¢; July, 985½¢; August, 986½¢; Sept., 987½¢; Oct., 988½¢; Nov., 989½¢; Dec., 990½¢; Jan., 991½¢; Feb., 992½¢; March, 993½¢; April, 994½¢; May, 995½¢; June, 996½¢; July, 997½¢; August, 998½¢; Sept., 999½¢; Oct., 1000½¢; Nov., 1001½¢; Dec., 1002½¢; Jan., 1003½¢; Feb., 1004½¢; March, 1005½¢; April, 1006½¢; May, 1007½¢; June, 1008½¢; July, 1009½¢; August, 1010½¢; Sept., 1011½¢; Oct., 1012½¢; Nov., 1013½¢; Dec., 1014½¢; Jan., 1015½¢; Feb., 1016